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Little Miss Meddlesome.

Little Miss Meddlesome, scattering crumbs,
Into the library noisily comes—
Twirls off her apron, tilts open some books,
And into the work-basket, rummaging, looks.

Out go the spools, spinning over the floor;
Beeswax and needle-case stepped out before;
She tosses the tape-rule, and plays with the floss
And says to herself, "Now, won't mamma be cross?"

Little Miss Meddlesome climbs to the shelf,
Sure no one is looking and, mischievous elf,
Pulls down the fine vases, the cuckoo clock stops,
And sprinkles the carpet with damaging drops.

She turns over the ottoman, frightens the bird,
And soon that the chairs in a medley are stirred,
Then creeps on the sofa, and all in a heap,
Drops out of her frolicsome mischief asleep.

But here comes the nurse, who is shaking her head,
And frowns at the mischief asleep on the bed:
But let's hope when Miss Meddlesome's slumber is o'er
She may wake from good dreams and do mischief no more.

THE BAG OF GOLD.

"Money is a great trial," said the widow Peckington, impressively. "I declare I did not know what care meant before brother Gabriel died and left me all the money."

"Well, cousin Clarissa," observed George Merrilton, who was assiduously engaged in entangling the widows work to the very best or the very worst of his ability, "in case you find yourself unequal to the strain, all you have to do is to leave me the five thousand dollars."

"The first thing in the morning," went on Mrs. Peckington, unheeding Mr. Merilton's modest hint, "and the last at night, I'm thinking about it. First I put it in Deacon Elijah Horton's bank, and then I draw it out again—banks aren't noways safe nowadays. And then I buried it in the east cellar, close to the apple bin, and there came the deluging rain, and I knowed the cellar would be three inches deep in water. So up it come again, and then I could not rest in my bed for fear of fire. So I got it changed into gold, and I guess its safe enough."

"In the bottom of your big red chest?" mischievously hazarded George.

"No matter where, sir," said the widow, nodding her head.

"O, but you might tell us," persisted Merrilton. "We are all your own folks, Cora and I."

Cora Dallas sat stitching quietly in the corner—the pretty orphan whom good Mrs. Peckington had taken out of the orphan asylum "to bring up" five years before.

"I don't expect to leave you nothing," Mrs. Peckington had said, "for I've relations of my own, but I'll give you a good deestrick school education, and a decent bringing up, and a good chance to do for yourself."

And Cora has accepted the good dame's offer with meek gratitude.

She had grown very pretty in the last few years, this solitary child of nobody. Dark-eyed, with hair full of deep chestnut golden shadows, a peach-blossom skin, where the rosy blood glowed brightly through on the slightest provocation, and a mouth like Hebe, it seemed as if nature had made a solemn compact with herself to atone for all social slights that might be cast across Cora Dalla's path.

"Well," said Mrs. Peckington, seriously, "I don't mind telling you, but mind you don't repeat it—the bag's hung half-way up the chimney, on an iron hook."

"But suppose the chimney should take fire," said Merrilton.

"It won't. I keep it well swept, and besides, if it should, it takes a pretty good heat to melt gold."

"Upon my word, cousin Clarissa," said Merrilton, "you are a second Machiavelli."

"Who in pity sake's was he?" asked Mrs. Peckington. "There's neighbor Simkins at the door—jump and let him in, Cora, for it's beginning to snow like all possessed."

And neighbor Simkins came in—a broad faced, jovial agriculturist, who lived on the next farm, and was suspected of matrimonial designs on the heart of widow Peckington.

"Set by, Mr. Simkins," said the widow, hospitably, putting another moss-fringed log on the fire; "seems like we're going to have another spell of weather."

And while the widow and her middle-aged lover discussed the weather, George took occasion to help Cora get down half a bushel of red apples from the garret, and was unnecessarily long about it, too.

"I should think you would be ashamed of yourself, George Merrilton," said Cora, dimpling and blushing, and trying to look very angry, in which she succeeded but indifferently.

"What for?" audaciously demanded George. "One doesn't get behind the garret door with a pretty girl every day in the year."

"What would Mrs. Peckington say?"

"I dare say she's doing the very same thing herself down stairs with Jehorum Simkins."

And Cora burst out laughing at the preposterous idea, just as the widow came in to bustle around after quince jelly and apple butter, and to tell Cora to mix up a batch of muffins, for neighbor Simkins was going to stay to tea.

And then Mr. Simkins took his leave with a roguish twinkle of his eye towards the young people, and Mrs. Peckington went over to spend the evening with Mrs. Dottleford, her pet crony, and Cora sat all alone in the fire-light, sewing and sighing and thinking. For George Merrilton had gone home early to secure Mr. Simkins' companionship a part of the way through the lonely roads which already were becoming veiled in snow.

The tall old-fashioned clock in the angle of the old-fashioned kitchen chimney had just struck midnight, when Cora Dallas was roused from her sleep by a sheeted form at the foot of her bed—tall and narrow, clad in white—but no ghost nevertheless, but Mrs. Peckington's self.

"What's the matter?" cried Cora, breathlessly.

"My money!" gasped the widow, waving her hand tragically in the air.

"But what of it?"

"It's stolen!"

"Are you sure?" eagerly demanded Cora.

"As sure as I am that you're staring at me now. I felt up chimney for it the last thing afore I got ready to go to bed, and—it was gone."

In vain proved all search. Neither up chimney, nor down cellar, nor in any imaginable or unimaginable corner was the bag of gold pieces to be found.

"Mrs. Peckington," said Cora, huskily, "it must have been stolen."

"Yes," said Mrs. Peckington, whose lips were now compressed, and there was something in her manner that Cora never before noticed, as she called the white-headed farm boy, and told him to run over and ask Farmer Simkins to step to the Peckington place that morning.

"And you may as well stop for George Merrilton, as you come back," said she.

When he was gone she came close up to Cora Dallas.

"Cora," said she, "we two are alone together now, and I am the last one to be hard on you. Confess now, and we'll see how the matter can be cleared up."

Cora opened wide her brown eyes.

"Confess what?" she asked, innocently.

"That you took the money; there was no one else that could have done it. You were here all alone yesterday evening, and I know it was a strong temptation to a gal that never had five dollars of her own in the world. Cora, you're young, child, and I don't believe you're altogether bad, but Satan sifts us all as wheat, and—"

"Stop!" cried Cora, growing white and breathless; "you suspect me—you think I am a thief! Mrs. Peckington, may God forgive you; forgive you for your very cruel suspicion!"

Mrs. Peckington was silent. She knew not how she could help the impression which so strongly bore upon her mind. Who but Cora Dallas could have taken the missing gold?

"George, George!" gasped the poor girl, flitting up to him as for safety, as the door opened and the stalwart form of George Merrilton appeared; "she believes that I stole the money; you do not think so, do you?"

George Merrilton's eyes sparkled nervously.

"Cousin Clarissa, I would stake my life on Cora's innocence."

Mrs. Peckington shook her head.

"It looks very ugly for her," she said, "but of course if she can prove it—"

"It needs no proof in my eyes," said George, quietly, as he drew Cora's arm within his. "There, little one, don't tremble so, and look so wonderfully frightened—no one shall dare harm you as long as I am by your side."

"But where's Mr. Simkins?" asked the widow, missing her strongest ally in this hour of need.

"If you please ma'am," said the white-headed farm boy, "he had gone away suddenly to Allenville at four o'clock this morning to see his father, as he had a stroke, and they don't expect him back not until the last of next week.

Mrs. Peckington stood undecided.

"At all events," she said, turning to Cora Dallas, "you can't expect shelter under my roof no longer. I didn't look for such treatment from you."

"Cousin Clarissa," said Merrilton bravely, "I love Cora Dallas, and I stand here to espouse her cause. You may sue her if you like."

"I shan't do that," said the widow, "least wise not until Jehorum Simkins comes home to advise me what's best."

"But," went on George Merrilton, "I shall make her my wife this very day, in order that I can offer her a home in place of the one in which you so cruelly deprived her."

The widow, albeit naturally a kind-hearted woman, fired up at this.

"Of course I've nothing to say," she said, "if you choose to marry a thief—"

But she stopped here—the upblazing fire in Merrilton's eyes admonished her to go no further.

It was lonely enough those cold winter days, sitting at her fireside, the money gone, the merry sound of George Merrilton's voice silent, and Cora's bright presence vanished.

"If I should be wrong in 'sposing she took it," she said to herself, "I should be dreadful sorry to think of all the ugly names I called her—but I don't see as there can possibly be any doubt to it. Any way, Jehorum will advise me, when he comes."

And on the dusky edge of Saturday night Farmer Simpkins came.

"I never was so glad to see anybody in all my born days," said Mrs. Peckington, impulsively jumping up from her seat—and she told him the story of the vanished bag of gold, before he had a chance to deposit his portly bulk upon the chair she hospitably drew forward.

Mr. Simpkins turned doll red—then a tallow white—got up and sat down again, and finally dragged a leather bag from the recess of his butternut-colored coat-tail.

"I never'll play off a practical joke again, blamed ef I do," he ejaculated; "for I declare to gracious, I hadn't any idea of the mischief I was a doin! Here's your money, Clarissy—I heard you tell the folks where it was as I was a scrapin' the snow off my feet under the window, that night, and I reached it down just for a joke, when you was gone to see about the supper. I meant to have brought it back the next morning, and have a good laugh with you about the burglars, but you see how I was fixed—father got poorly, and I couldn't think of nothin' but him—but you won't lay it up again me, Clarissy, now will you?"

"But Cora Dallas?" gasped the astonished widow. "I've told everybody she took it."

"Then you and I must go round and explain matters to everybody, that's all," said the farmer.

And Mrs. Peckington began to cry.

"Poor Cora," she sobbed, "poor motherless child! I could bite out my tongue when I think what wicked things I have spoken with it. But I'll go right over there and beg her pardon, and George's too."

Cora Merrilton forgave Mrs. Peckington much more sweetly and readily than her husband could bring himself to do—and she even came over to help the widow make wedding cake for her own matrimonial benefit.

"For, of course, I knew it would all be set right sooner or later," said Cora, cheerfully, "and we'll let by-gones be by-gones."

And the widow solaced her conscience by presenting Mrs. Cora with just half the contents of the mischievous leather bag for a wedding present.

A Touching Incident.

The Cincinnati *Commercial*, speaking of the closing scenes in the administration of Governor Noyes, of Ohio, and of the inauguration of Governor Allen, says:

Hundreds of guests had called, and scores were calling, to say their good-bys to Governor Noyes. Among those who entered the chamber, however, was an old man, thin, wrinkled, pale, and gray-haired, and much bent by age and manifest suffering. He timidly asked to see the Governor, who stepped aside to a window with him. The old man said he would have called before, but had been sick. He came at that late hour to make an appeal for the pardon of an erring son who had been confined in the Penitentiary for seven years, and who had three more to serve.

"What is the name of your son?" asked the Governor. The old man gave it. Governor Noyes then, without making him any definite reply, requested him to step into his private room and wait till he was at leisure. The fact was, the pardon had been granted early that morning, and the old man's daughter had already gone to carry the pardon to her brother and accompany him from the Penitentiary to the Governor's office. In a few minutes the liberated man arrived with his sister, neither expecting to find the other there, and the father not dreaming that the pardon had already been granted. One can readily imagine the scene as the Governor conducted the two to his private room. The son flew to his father and embraced him, and then, flinging his arms around the Governor's neck, covered his face with kisses. The old man, overcome by the great happiness of the moment, sank into his chair, sobbing like a child.

There were no dry eyes in that room, and those who, a few minutes later, were talking and chatting with the retiring Governor in the reception room, little imagined in what a touchingly pathetic scene he had been a participant. The liberated man has a wife, and child eight years old, a sister, and aged parents. It will be a pleasant reflection during his lifetime to General Noyes that it was one of the last acts of his executive power to fill one household with the sunshine of happiness, and restore the beloved one long separated from them, who had fearfully condoled for his crime.

Women's Wages.

The New York *Star*, noting the fact that the highest average wages paid to women in the better class of employments into which they are crowded is $7 a week, admits that upon this sum a woman with no one depending upon her, and with health and strength, can find a home, wholesome food, and have enough left for modest clothing.

But she must be attractively clothed, and economizes, therefore, where it will least show.

She goes without clothing sufficient for decency or warmth, the editor says; she wears altered underclothes or none, ragged stockings or worn-out shoes. She does not do this without shame and concealment, at least at first; but in every struggle which enables her to do it she loses that which she never can regain.

A widow with children, on the same sum, abandons at the outset everything beyond mere existence, and a home in a dark, greasy tenement house, surrounded by low and vicious inmates.

The extra penny on a pail of coal, a frozen potato in the measure, brings tears to her eyes. She is not clothed; she is only covered. If she has a husband and he at home idle, her fate is only so much the worse; there is another mouth to feed—that of a strong though helpless man. To keep one's faith in God, to hold one's self-respect, to be true to the better instincts of true womanhood is all that the strongest can do. He who helps the widow and the fatherless in times like these, says the *Star*, takes the place of the Divine Master; he who lays a straw in the path of any serves well and faithfully the devil himself.

No Place for Him.

A very singular present has been made to the aquarium of the Jardin d'Acclimitization at Paris. It is a medusa polyp, which, on the day after its entry into the pool assigned it, had created a void around it, and skillfully got rid of all its neighbors. How? This was a mystery until the water of the pool was analyzed. The water was found to be converted into a solution of vinegar, and it was apparent that it was one of those very rare mollusks, the vinegar polyp, whose body, upon its being immersed in pure water, presently gives forth a strongly characterized acetic solution. The working of this animal is very curious. It produces alcohol, which it transforms into vinegar. The poisonous mollusk was, of course, quickly withdrawn, and placed in clarified vinegar in a closed jar, where it will pursue undisturbed the economical manufacture of vinegar.

A Faithful Agent.

The present Duke of Hamilton, William Alexander Louis Stephen, is the twelfth. He was born in 1833, and is now consequently in his forty-first year. His father married in 1823 the Princess Marie of Baden, cousin of Napoleon III. At the early age of eighteen, the present duke succeeded to the great possessions which constitute the inheritance of the house of Hamilton, Hamilton palace with its associations and traditions of centuries, crowded with the treasures of art, of luxury and taste, standing in its magnificent domain of 50,000 acres; Brodrick Castle, on the island of Arran, with the fee of almost the entire soil of that ... and beautiful island; extensive property in Linlithgowshire, Stirlingshire and Bute; the English estate of Easton Park, in the county of Suffolk, with their enormous revenue, with the care of their management, and the responsibility of their administration, fell into the hands of the young heir at an age when by law he was incapable of making a binding contract. The young duke was very soon surrounded by associates who themselves ruined, flattered and cajoled him, lured him to the race-course and betting-room, and before he obtained his majority had borrowed his name for thousands; money lenders and usurers hunted him, and the losses and extravagancies of others involved him in liabilities which seriously embarrassed even his colossal fortune. It was little to be wondered at that in the course of a very few years the pecuniary affairs of the Duke of Hamilton were known to be in inextricable confusion. Actions and judgments in England, sequestrations in Scotland, followed in rapid succession. The rent roll was insufficient to meet accumulating emergencies, and the owner of these vast possessions was without an income adequate to support his position. Affairs were at a dead lock. The trustees appointed by the duke's father to administer the estate, men of honor and high position, were incompetent to deal with the financial pressure of the moment. At this overwhelming crisis, by the wish of the duke and the consent of all parties interested, the trusteeship was resigned, and the means of extrication from the then almost hopeless state of affairs were confided to an agent of great financial resources and experience. To him also was intrusted the exclusive management and control of the property, and it is but justice to Henry Pedwick to state that by his faithful and judicious stewardship of these princely estates, he has so improved them, by developing their mineral and other resources, that the incumbrances have been entirely extinguished; that all the personal engagements of the duke, whether his own or for others, have been honorably discharged; that a rental of £140,00 a year has been secured; and the result of his seven years' personal administration has been to place the possessions of the duke in the foremost rank of the richest inheritance of England.

Didn't Shoot to Kill.

A very strange case recently came up in the courts of Cumberland, Md. John Coleman loved Orpha Miller, and they were engaged. For some reason the marriage was delayed nearly a year, when Orpha thought better of it and gave Coleman his dismissal. She received other suitors, whereat Coleman became enraged and threatened to kill his rivals. On the morning of Monday, August 28, last, he met Miss Miller in a path in the woods, about half a mile from her her home, as she was going to a neighbor's. He asked her to sit down talk with him, which she did. The interview lasted six hours, and was no doubt one of those replete with reproaches, explanations and forgivings that may have experienced and modern novelists delight to sketch. Finding his case apparently hopeless, he produced a revolver and asked her to shoot him or he would shoot her. As she turned to look away the weapon was discharged, the ball entering near the centre of the breast, inflicting a very dangerous but not fatal wound. She fell to the ground, and Coleman started off and went home, hiding his pistol on the way under some bushes. Miss Miller lay there about three hours, when she sufficiently revived to get upon her feet and managed to walk, though slowly, about half the distance to her home, then meeting a farmer who assisted her the rest of the way. Her situation was critical for several days, but a strong constitution successfully withstood the shock and she recovered. Strange to say, the parties have become reconciled, and though Miss Miller still refuses to marry Coleman, she asserts that the shooting was accidental. The case for the defense was conducted with a view to work upon the sensibilities of the jury, and the would-be assassin was aquitted.

A Comma that Cost $2,000,000.

The importance of correct punctuation was strongly illustrated at a meeting of the Ways and Means Committee of the United States House of Representatives, when it was shown that a comma in one place was worth $2,000,000. In the tariff bill which went into effect August 1, 1872, the free list was extended by the addition of several hundred articles. Among the number was "fruit plants, tropical and semi-tropical," for the purpose of propagation and cultivation. In engrossing the bill, or in the process of copying it for official printing, a comma was inserted after "fruit," and all fruit was thereby placed upon the free list. The customs officers, however, not noticing the change, continued to collect duties on fruit until the error was discovered. The Ways and Means Committee have now agreed to report a bill to remove the comma, in accordance with the intent of the law of 1872. The amount of tax illegally collected is not far from $2,000,000.

Cost of Living in Boston.

Items taken from the husband's diary for the week:

Monday—Bought 3 lbs. mutton shoulder, 12c	36
1 peck of potatoes	30
7 lbs flour, 7c	49
Tuesday—Cold mutton	
Wednesday—Hashed mutton	
Thursday—Soup from the bones	
Friday—1 lb mutton loin	10
Saturday and Sunday—1 lb beef steak, round	20
Salt and pepper, 2c; tea, 2 ozs., 5c.; sugar, ½ lb. 4c., milk, 21c; lights, 10c.	42
Coal, 280 lbs., at $12	$1.48
House rent	3.00
	$6.35
Total expenses for subsistence and shelter for one year	$330 20

Note by wife.—Our fuel is burned in two stoves, our coal hods are filled every morning and must last through each day. To regulate the consumption, we have two sticks of unequal lengths; these are used to measure the emptiness of the coal hods. When noon comes the first stick must just reach the level of the coal in each hod. The second stick is to adjust the amount to be burned from noon until four o'clock in the afternoon. The quantity remaining in each hod after that must last until we retire.

On Thursday by inadvertence the drafts in the stoves were kept open too long, and evening found us without coal in the hods, and as our family is regulated by a perfect system, it was not allowable to take more coal from the bin (all defalcations result from Thursday taking a part of Friday's coal), consequently the baby caught cold. By Friday a bad case of croup was developed, and on Saturday morning our little darling passed on. As the head of the family was returning homeward on Friday evening he noticed a piece of paper suitable for kindling in the gutter, and stooping to pick it up he slipped and irremediably tore his pantaloons. So that our

1. Expenses for the week as shown before are	$6 35
2. Expenses for new pantaloons	8 00
3. Funeral expenses and expenses of last sickness of infant	30 00
	$44 35

or at the rate for one year of $2,306 20.

My husband claims the second item to be the result of an accident, and the third item he considers as one of the mysterious dispensations of Providence which mortals may not investigate.

For my part, and confidentially, Mr. Editor, I do wish you would publish some plan of life which would give us a little more variety for our bill of fare; and also, if you can consistently do so, advise the fathers of families not to adhere too strictly to a preconceived system of living, and thus save for many a fond mother the presence of little ones, who are darling treasuses, even if they know naught about the harmonies of a perfect code of domestic economy.—*Boston Journal.*

A Temperance Turnout.

In response to the appeal of the Woman's Temperance Association of Hillsboro, Ohio, to the women of Highland County, that village, says a letter, was the scene of the most gigantic temperance demonstration probably ever witnessed in Ohio. Early in the forenoon the crowd began to pour in, in buggies, in wagons, in expresses, sleighs, jumpers, and sleds; on horseback and by cars. They streamed in on every street until the town was swarming, seeming to be overflowing with the mass of vehicles, horses, and human beings.

Never since war times had so many persons congregated on our streets. The sleighing was excellent. It was a pleasant day. Everything was favorable, and everybody happy except the "whisky men." About eleven o'clock the multitude made its way to the Presbyterian church, where a stirring meeting was held and several speeches made, among them one by Van Pelt, of Vienna, once the "wickedest man in Ohio," now an effective worker for the temperance cause. The visitors were conducted to a bounteous lunch prepared by the women of Hillsboro in the basement of the church, to which ample and summary justice was done. At half-past one P. M. the town hall was filled, crammed, and jammed for further exercises. Van Pelt claims that the women have adopted the right plan, and that they cannot fail if they persevere. He said he could stand as much as any other man, but the prayers of the women were too much for him.

In Logan, Ohio, forty-six ladies appeared in the streets and began their work upon the saloons. In the afternoon their number was increased to eighty, and their success was quite encouraging for the first day. All the druggists signed the druggists' pledge at once, and some inroads have been made upon the "low places."

A New Hampshire Hero.

There is a true hero living at North Boscawen, N. H., and his name is Jonathan Plummer. It will be remembered that in the summer of 1871 an old building at that place suddenly settled, and one corner of it swayed over on the railroad track. The passenger train was due in a few minutes, and this Mr. Plummer, a young and active trackman, discovering the danger, promptly seized an axe and cut off a post of the building in order to swing the structure from the track. He accomplished his purpose, and endeavored to leap from his dangerous position, but was crushed and mangled in the ruins. In a moment the train, behind time, swept by with its passengers in safety. The brave section man was found to have been terribly injured in his spinal column and lower limbs, and to this day has never been able to leave his bed. The railroad company has furnished a cottage at North Boscawen for himself and wife, and continue him at half pay upon the section-roll. Mr. Plummer is free from pain only a small part of the time, but in his misfortune he exhibits a patience and cheerfulness that stamp him with the highest nobility.—*Boston Journal.*

Duration of Criminal Trials.

In ancient times trials never lasted beyond a day. Mr. Burke said trial by jury was unfit for cases which did not lie within the compass of a day; and it was not until modern times that they lasted longer. In the case of Lord George Gordon, in 1781, Lord Mansfield sat from eight in the morning until five next morning, and, as long as he and the jury were able to sit, he felt himself bound in law to do so. But when trials came to last several days, it was physically impossible.

In the case of Elizabeth Canning, tried for perjury, and which excited immense interest, the trial lasted fifteen days. In the State trials for treason in 1794, Thelwall's lasted four days, Horne Tooke's six, and Hardy's nine days. Of course in such cases it was physically impossible to sit on without intermission, and accordingly Lord Kenyon and the judges resolved that they had power to adjourn, but only, as Lord Kenyon stated, on the ground of actual physical necessity. This was laid down in 1796, and in 1819 Lord Tenterden applied the same rule to trials for misdemeanor.

Until the Tichborne case, no one had ever conceived that there was power to adjourn a criminal trial for any other cause; and a long train of judges—Gurney, Cresswell, Wightman, Willes, and Watson—held that it was inadmissible to adjourn for purposes of evidence, though it might be admissible to suspend the trial for a short time for the attendance of witnesses in consequence of some unavoidable accident. Even in civil cases adjournment is only allowed by a statute passed in 1854, and that statute does not apply to criminal cases. The adjournment in the Tichborne case for the purposes of evidence are therefore unprecedented in British law, especially the first adjournment, which was not for the attendance of witnesses, but for the discovery of new evidence.

Stealing a Bride.

The raid against the brigands of Thessaly by the Turkish troops seems to be carried on with energy by Mehemet Ali and his subordinates, and expectations are fondly entertained of the complete extermination before long of these interesting ruffians. In the meantime, the adventures of the brigands are well worth the attention of sensational novelists, who will seldom find a more favorable opportunity for gathering elastic materials which may be easily stretched to the length of three volumes by the exercise of a little ingenuity.

The hero of the hour in Thessaly is the brigand chief Stratzo, who lately distinguished himself by carrying off the bride from the midst of a nuptial procession, and who is now the object of hot pursuit by the Turkish troops. The bride who was thus abstracted is, it is stated, a young lady of no inconsiderable personal attractions, who had trifled with Stratzo's affections by receiving numerous gifts from him, and consequently, according to the notions of the country, had no right to bestow her hand upon any one but the brigand. It is probable that she was not altogether unwilling to be carried off by Stratzo, who after her abduction departed with her to Olympus, where he remained for some time secure from the pursuit of Mehemet Ali Pasha. He subsequently, however, was imprudent enough to descend into the plain, and the Turkish general having learned that he was hiding in the district of Allassonia, sent ninety men to scour that part of the country; but Stratzo and his band had again given the soldiers the slip, and taken up their winter quarters on the other side of Olympus, where the authorities possess far less energy and determination than the Turkish general.

Alpine Lakes.

Although Professor Gastaldi, of Turin, after a careful study of the Italian Alps, has adopted Professor Ramsey's view of the excavation of Alpine lake basins by ice, Sir Charles Lyell is strongly opposed to that view. He maintains that they have been produced by changes of level in valleys, producing depressions which have been preserved during the glacial epoch by being filled with ice; while at other times they were either soon filled by debris, or their lower barriers were cut down as fast as they were formed. He then accounts for the fact that lakes only occur in any abundance in glaciated districts. He further maintains that the erosive power of glaciers, as indicated by the muddy torrent that always issues from them, has been overrated, because "the flower of rock" thus produced is due, not solely to the wearing down of the floor of the valley, but to a considerable extent to the grinding up of the stones which fall upon the glacier and are engulfed in its crevasses.—*Nature.*

Brutal Massacre.

A brutal massacre of Chinese has recently taken place in Costa Rica. Some of the men employed on the railroad had offended the chief of the camp, an irascible Frenchman named Lafeychine, in consequence of which he thrashed them with a whip. The Chinese resented this treatment, and drove all the white men out of their camp, whereupon one of the contractors named Meyers, in his fright, telegraphed to Cartago for troops. A force of thirty-five drunken soldiers consequently arrived in the middle of the night, and at once proceeded to fire into a body of 360 Chinese, as they lay asleep in their tents. Six were killed and nine others mortally wounded. The officer in charge is now to be tried by court-martial, and the residents are regretting this episode in the history of the Costa Rica Railroad. But there is no redress for the Chinese.

Facts and Fancies.

Breach of good manners—For rain to stare you in the face.

The names of the battles of the revolution do not appear on the regimental flags of England.

The glorious songster of the Southern forests, the mocking-bird, is said to be in danger of extirpation.

Lancaster, Pa., annually produces one and one-fourth barrels of beer per capita for each inhabitant.

Governor Kemper of Virginia proposes to abolish the ornamental office "aide to the Governor."

When your pocket gets empty, and everybody knows it, you can put all your friends into it, and it will not bulge out worth a farthing.

Nothing, a Boston paper declares, will kill a man as quick as whisky. The Boston paper has never been nominated, we suppose, for chief-justice.

A Dr. Griswold has made a test of all the illuminating oils sold by dealers in Grand Rapids, Michigan, and reports that he failed to find any that was not dangerous.

A characteristic crime was committed at Cincinnati, the other day, in the theft of 18 swine by a fellow who cooly drove them from a public stock yard through the heart of the city.

The horse upon which General Zollicoffer was killed is still alive and owned by a gentleman of Warren county, Kentucky. Though old, just tap a drum if you want to see him prance.

A testimonial consisting of a rose colored Irish poplin dress and a suit of Irish point lace, was presented to Madame Titiens in Dublin the other day as a mark of appreciation from the Irish people.

Illinois locomotive engineers are now criminally punished for willfully running into and injuring a domestic animal, and for mischievously blowing their whistles for the purpose of frightening any horse.

The Methusaleh of horses is still living, hearty, fat and active, in South Durham, Vt. He is the property of a Mrs. Pinkham, and in his 42d year. Every fair Sunday he may be seen on his way to church—an example to all old horses.

Milton had a most vixenish wife. It might have added to his comfort to have been deaf instead of blind. To flatter his wife, Buckingham once called her a rose. "I am no judge of colors," replied the poet, "and it may be, for"—he added with a sigh—"I feel the thorns daily.

Japanese officials are beginning to try their hands at proclamations in the English language. Here is an example: "The trees cutting, birds and beasts killing, and cows and horses setting in free at the ground belonging to the Government are prohibited.

(Signed) OSAKA FU."

The following is a copy of a petition now being circulated in Massachusetts for signature: "We, the undersigned, citizens of Massachusetts, and consumers of tobacco, protest against any advance in the rate of tax on what we consider one of the necessaries of life and a great help in the temperance reform now going on in this State."

Young Spriggs sailed into his employer's office one morning, followed by a small dog he had brought down town with him. "What's that, Mr. Spriggs?" growled Dobster, Sr., "a dog?" "Yes, sir," said Spriggs, "he's a cross between a Scotch terrier and a black and tan." "Well," rejoined Dobster, Sr., "he's a cross that I can't bear," and thereupon kicks him out of the door.

Old Bob, a black horse owned in Hartford, was hitched to a watering cart. The girth gave away in an attempt to back the cart to its place, and as the water was heavier than the horse the cart dropped and the shafts rose, the horse going with them, hanging by his neck, his hind feet two or three feet from the ground. The animal struggled and kicked in terror. He was rescued from his dangerous situation after much trouble. When he touched the ground, the poor beast stood for a moment apparently bewildered, and then recovering himself, he looked round among his rescuers and approaching them quietly rubbed his nose against the shoulders of the one who was most active in saving him.

Remarkable Longevity.

During the year 1873 fifty-two persons over ninety years old died in New Hampshire. Of these one was one hundred and two years, one month, and twenty days; one was one hundred years, one month, and nineteen days; one was ninety-nine years and ten months; three were over ninety-eight, one over ninety-seven, one over ninety-six, four were more than ninety-five, eight were more than ninety-four, four over ninety-three, ten over ninety-two, five over ninety-one, and the remainder were in their ninety-first year. Twenty-one of these were [illegible]. The united ages of the fifty-[illegible] to four thousand eight h[illegible] fifty-four years, ten months, [illegible] days, making an average of more than ninety-three years. No record is made of any one even one day short of ninety.

When Water is Good.

An English technical periodical points out an easy way of testing whether water is good and fit for general use. It says:

"Good water should be free from odor, unpleasant odor and taste, and should quickly afford a lather with a small portion of soap. If half a pint of the water be placed in a perfectly clean, colorless, glass-stoppered bottle, a few grains of the best white lump sugar added, and the bottle freely exposed to the daylight in the window of a warm room, the liquid should not become turbid, even after exposure for a week or ten days. If the water becomes turbid, it is open to the grave suspicion of sewage contamination, but if it remain clear it is almost certainly safe. We owe to Heisch this simple, valuable, but hitherto strangely neglected test."

The M'Kean Miner.

M. F. BARBOUR, : : : : : EDITOR.

THE MINER is published every Thursday, at Smethport, McKean County, Pa. It is the intention and the highest ambition of the Publisher to make THE MINER a first class local and family journal. Items of news from all parts of the County are respectfully solicited, and will be liberally paid for if desired.

SUBSCRIBERS.—The regular subscription price of THE MINER is Two Dollars per annum. But hereafter, and during the present management, parties paying their subscription in advance will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent. upon the subscription price, when paid in cash. Subscribers will be duly notified of the expiration of their term of subscription.

TO CONTRIBUTORS.—We cannot pay any attention to anonymous communications; every article must be accompanied by the writer's true name and address for our own security. We cannot possibly return rejected manuscript, which fact we desire to impress on all contributors.

ADVERTISING TERMS.—Legal, Official and transient advertising, per square—three times or less Two Dollars; each subsequent insertion, fifty cents. Local notices ten cents per line for one insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Obituary notices, over five lines, ten cents per line. Professional cards, five lines or less, per year, five dollars. Rates for display advertisements furnished on application.

THURSDAY, FEB. 26, 1874.

Temperance.

The most prominent topic of public discussion at the present time is the remarkable uprising of the women in some of the western states to combat the evils of intemperance.—Starting from Ohio, which seems to be the most thoroughly whiskey-soaked State in the Union, the feminine invasion is spreading through the states of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, New Jersey and New York. The modus operandi is to organize the most respectable, christian women of the community into praying bands, who visit the bar-rooms and rum holes of the place and by persuasion, prayers and song induce the proprietor to cease his unholy traffic. In all cases they have been upheld by the better class of the community, and in the majority of cases have been successful in their efforts.—This uprising is fast becoming general, and it seems that the hand of a higher than a human power is in it. God knows there is no more debasing, destructive and degrading evil than intemperance. It is fitting that the women of the country sho'd take it in hand to crush the polluting evil, for they are the most acute sufferers from the use of intoxicating drinks. It is not to be expected that they can wipe out the evil entirely, but they can do much toward it, and every man having any regard for the welfare of society will bid them a God-speed in their work. In our opinion it would be better if they would commence at the foundation, and direct their batteries at the consumer. If the principle is generally understood and acted upon that the man who drinks intoxicating liquors, however moderately, is to be treated the same as a woman would be under the same circumstances—shut out from respectable society—there would be less drinking and fewer drunkards. We feel and know as well as any one the danger of the use of the accursed stuff, and will join hands in any effort to suppress intemperance, and to bring deserved disgrace and infamy upon the manufacturer, seller and consumer.

Philadelphia is a quiet town, but it is a plucky one, nevertheless. It has undertaken to have a Centennial and has met with rebuffs from various quarters. Nothing daunted at this, but considerably disgusted, the Quaker City declares that it will carry out the project if it has to do it alone, and offers to subscribe $6,000,000 for that purpose, or $10,000,000 if need be. The grit of the Philadelphians [illegible] admirable, but the mean an[illegible] spirit that actuates those wh[illegible] the Centennial is simply de[illegible]le. It is the nation's birth-day that it is proposed to celebrate, and every citizen of the United States ought to take pride in making the celebration a grand success.—*Buffalo Express.*

— The Oil City DERRICK, in a lengthy article on the petroleum trade of 1873, arrives at the following conclusion: 1. That the average daily production for 1873 was less than 16,000 barrels. 2. That the stock above ground January 1, 1874, was not more than 1,000,000 barrels. 3. That the consumption starts this year at 21,000 barrels daily.

Our New York Letter.

BULLS, BEARS, FINANCE—SOCIETY, POLITICIANS—BALLS—IMMIGRATION—THE POOR—THE GRAIN TRADE.

NEW YORK Feb. 20, 1874.

From our regular Correspondent.

I spent a day or two in Wall street this week, and learned something. The man who learns anything ought to lose no time before he communicates it to his fellows, hence I shall give what I learned to your readers at once.

Do you know what a "bull" is, or a "bear," in Wall street? I spent two days learning.

In Wall street a "bull" is an operator who believes he can push the price of any particular stock to a higher point. Take Toledo and Wabash, for instance. Suppose it is selling at 48. The bull from certain indications believes it will go up to 50, or higher. He buys at 48, and then deliberately goes to work to put it up. He will lie like a —like a—politician—he will invent bogus dispatches—he will spread reports of the death of Presidents of railroads—publish bogus reports of business done—in short, there is no villiany in the range of lying or perjury and fraud that he will not commit to make that stock go to a figure above 48.

The bear is the man who has sold the stock. I forgot to say that the bull buys the stock to be delivered at a certain date, say thirty days.—Now, if on that Toledo and Wabash is worth 50, the bear simply pays the bull the odd two—if, on the other hand it goes down to 46, the bull pays the bear the odd two. It thus becomes a struggle between them—the bear to toss it up, the bull to pull it down.

The fight is deadly. The bear will get into the newspapers all sorts of stories concerning the road. He will have Gov. Cox, the President, dead or stricken with paralysis, he will invent horrible accidents, and spread reports of defalcations and gross mismanagement. The bull practices tactics precisely the reverse.

The settlement is made on the basis of the selling price of the stock on the day named.

Very frequently bears turn bulls. If a bear sees that it is impossible to pull down a stock, he frequently buys and becomes a bull to cover.—This he can do, if he can buy more of the stock than he has sold.

These transactions very frequently involve millions, and they embrace everything under Heaven, Gold, Railroad, and other stocks, grain, lumber; everything in fact that is merchantable is made the subject of struggles.

A "corner" is the buying of the entire stock of a corporation, or at least more than can be delivered.—Thus we will assume that there are 50,000 shares of the Toledo & Wabash in all. The bears ignorant that a corner has been made in Wabash, sell the stock to be delivered in, say thirty days, supposing that there is enough of it in the market to be had to make delivery at a profit possible. The time approaches and they begin to look about to get the stock. They find to their dismay that there is not a share to be had; for the very good reason that the bulls have it all. They become frantic, but to no purpose. The bulls hold, and run the price up to any figure they may choose, to which the poor bears are compelled to submit. But don't suppose it is all plain sailing with the bulls! If the bears are strong enough they buy up one of the bulls, which makes a break and if they get a break made, Heaven help the bulls. It is war to the knife and no mercy is shown or expected.

Watering stock is where a corporation becomes exceedingly profitable—too profitable in fact, for the public to endure quietly. Suppose a railroad having a monopoly makes money enough to declare dividends of 20 per cent. The public would clamor for a reduction of fares, so the directors double the number of shares—watering the capital. There is no more capital than before, but they call it more. If they double it, they declare 10 per cent. dividends on $2,000,000, instead of 20 per cent. on $1,000,000.

It is all gambling of the most deplorable kind. There are legitimate stock brokers, but the rule is gambling.

SOCIETY

is fermenting in this city just now. Balls, parties, theatres, operas and entertainments of all kinds are in full blast, and the fashionable people are worked terribly. By the way the New York belle is a hard worker during the season. She rises at noon, because she was out late the night before. She breakfasts in her room and dresses herself for the afternoon round. She orders her carriage, and drives to reception, until night has come, when she goes home and dresses herself in her evening toilet, and again enters her carriage to make a round of three balls and a German, ending up at the last somewhere about three A. M. Then she goes to bed, sleeps till noon, and is up and at it again.—And this is pleasure! Were they compelled to do this for a living, there would be more strikes among them than among the laboring men. But they do it.

POLITICIANS.

A reputation in New York is a singular thing. Brennan, the Sheriff indicted for the escape of Genet, and in jail therefor, has more friends among the controlling element than ever before. The short haired look upon Brennan as a martyr. The other night a ball was given in his honor, which was run by the most desperate villians in the city. But, mark you, the leading respectable Democrats of the city were there, for they dare not stay away. Mr. Brennan's broken-nosed adherents run the caucusses, and not one of these broad-cloth gentry could get a nomination if they oppose him.—Therefore all these men attend the balls of the Brennan kind, and shake hands with them, and smile and fawn on the doubtful women they bring there. New York is under the control of the ruffians, and the Democracy recognize the fact, and acknowledge their rule. There is no hope of anything good from this Nazareth. The country is the only salvation.

IMMIGRATION.

The decline in immigration is now very marked. During the past week the total number of immigrants landed at Castle Garden was only 456, which is the smallest number received in a single week for several years. But they are of a good class. Germany is largely represented.—Sweden, Norway and Denmark, contribute their quota. The Scandinavians mostly go to the Northwest, the Germans to the Western Middle States, while the Irish, as many as possible stay in the large cities, where they can run grog mills, and finally become Aldermen, contractors, and run things generally.

THE POOR

are suffering this winter. There is work enough in New York for 80 per cent. of the working men, so there is no occasion for much distress among those who have health and strength. But the sick and the weak are in a pitiable condition.—Every day sick men and women are found in the garrets of the overcrowded tenements and in the cellars as well, dying from hunger and cold. The soup-houses are doing a great and good work in feeding the poor, but what good is a soup-house to a woman who cannot get to it? It is estimated that 400 men and women perished from cold and hunger in this city last week.—Why any human being comes to or stays in a great city, is something beyond my comprehension. I don't know why I am here. Where one succeeds a thousand fails, and success here does not mean as much as it does anywhere else.

THE GRAIN TRADE

continues to excite especial attention. The fact is that New York ought to lose it for she has never done anything to foster it. All the grain that comes to this city is handled by hand—it has to be carted from the depot to the vessels and the cost of transfer almost eats it up. A movement is on foot to build tracks by the water-side—to erect elevators as in the Lake Cities, so that the grain can be taken out of the cars and loaded into vessels at slight cost. This is all that can possibly save the trade, and this will not do it unless the Erie Canal is enlarged and the exhorbitant tolls thereon lessened. Montreal, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore all have superior facilities and they are taking the trade. Why don't the farmer's organizations take some action in the matter of the canals? There is little use in looking to New York for relief.

PIETRO.

Speaker Shadd, colored, of the Mississippi House of Representatives, was born in Delaware, is thirty-seven years old, a printer by trade, and has been editor of a newspaper in Canada. One of his sisters is principal of a high school in Washington city, and another is principal of a high school in Louisana. He has a brother practicing law in Arkansas.

BRADFORD, PA., Feb., 22, 1874.

ED. MINER:—The following article was copied from one written for the "Bradford Literary Journal" (a paper read before the debating society of this place), and as it gives a correct account of the flowing oil well just put down I send it to you for publication:

A cheering and beautiful sight was witnessed the other day by those residing in the vicinity of the oil wells belonging to the Foster oil Co. Wednesday afternoon while preparing to tube well No. 2 (just finished) a strange roaring sound was heard by the workmen, and upon looking for the cause they were surprised to see a huge column of oil ascending rapidly into the air, to the distance of forty or fifty feet above the derrick—here, overcome by the resistance of the air it fell in immense showers completely saturating everything with the precious fluid within several rods of the derrick in every direction. The sun was shining brightly at the time making the [illegible] beautiful beyond description, until after the "fall" when, to say the least it was somewhat greasy, while a strong odor of petroleum pervaded the air. It is estimated that not less than fifty barrels of oil were thus forced into the air by the great quantity of gas in the well.—After the flowing ceased the well was tubed and has pumped at the rate of 25 barrels per day, up to this time. The quantity of gas is more than sufficient to work the engine.

PETROLEUM.

How Applications for Local or Special Legislation are to be made.

The Governor has approved of the Act of Assembly regulating the publication of applications for local or special legislation, and it is now a law of the State. The following is a correct copy of the law, which we publish for the benefit of all concerned:

AN ACT regarding the publication of applications for local legislation.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted: That no local or special bill either to repeal or enact a law shall be passed by the Legislature unless notice of the intention to apply therefor shall be published in the locality where the matter or thing to be effected may be situated, which notice shall state specifically the title and objects of the bill, and shall be published by not less than four insertions in at least two daily or weekly newspapers, one of which may be in a language other than English, once a week for four consecutive weeks, printed in the county or in each of the several counties where such matter or thing to be affected may be situated, the first insertion to be at least thirty days prior to and within three months immediately preceding the introduction of such bill into the General Assembly, and be signed by at least one of the parties applying therefor, *Provided*, That the publication in one newspaper shall be deemed sufficient where but one is published in the county or counties aforesaid.

Sec. 2. The evidence of the publication aforesaid shall be by attaching to the bill a copy or copies, as the case may be, of the said notice, verified by the affidavit of the owner, publisher, editor, or foreman of each of the several newspapers in which said notice is by this act required to be published of due compliance with the preceding section.

Sec. 2. That when such local or special bill shall affect any matter or things situated in any city or borough, said publication shall be in two of the newspapers published in said city or borough, if so many there be, and if there be but one a publication in that one shall be deemed sufficient; if there be no newspaper published in said city or borough, then by publication in the newspaper or newspapers of the county in which said city or borough is located as provided in the first section of this act.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* remarks: John Hay is married. In consequence, the forthcoming "Little Breeches" is postponed a year or thereabouts.

An Oswego (N. Y.) woman says she cannot pray, but she will shoot the first man who furnishes her husband with liquor.

It is now thought that the current cotton crop will nearly or quite equal that called the great cotton crop of 1870-71.

Petition

To repeal an act entitled An Act appointing commissioners to lay out and open a State Road from Ridgway, in Elk county, to the Borough of Kane, in McKean county, approved 4th April, 1867, and the several supplements thereto, so far as the same authorizes the assessment and levy of tax on property within the present limits of the township of Sergeant, McKean county.

E. M. Howard, D. W. Howard,
Casper Smith, D. Easterbrook.

[illegible]

Notice.

Seated Assessments of McKean County for the year 1874.

ANNIN Tp.	$39,162
BRADFORD Tp.	60,631
BRADFORD Boro'	15,663
CERES Tp.	47,619
CORYDON Tp.	21,81[illegible]
ELDRED Tp.	44,105
HAMLIN Tp.	6,679
HAMILTON Tp.	11,293
KEATING Tp.	60,621
LAFAYETTE Tp.	21,378
LIBERTY Tp.	10,860
NORWICH Tp.	17,484
OTTO Tp.	12,174
SERGEANT Tp.	11,552
SMETHPORT Boro'	104,222
WETMORE Tp.	40,719

The County Tax will be at the rate of ten mills on the dollar valuation. An appeal will be held at the Commissioner's Office, in Smethport, on Monday, March 2, 1874.

By order of Co. Comm'rs.
J. R. CHADWICK, Clerk.

A PETITION asking that the general Road Law of the Commonwealth be extended to the county of McKean will be sent to the Member of the Legislature from McKean and Potter counties, and will be by him submitted to the Legislature at the earliest day possible, thereby repealing the act of 1873, and that the officers as elected Feb. 17, 1874, be the officers under said law as far as compatible therewith.

W. J. COLEGROVE, JOHN R. CHADWICK
C. SMITH, D. T. HALL.
Feb. 23, 1874.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Myron A. Dodge.

Notary Public and Claim Agent,
Olean, N. Y.

Bounty and Pension Claims Collected if Obtainable.

Particular attention given to applications for increased Pension and Rejected Claims.

Office with W. H. Reynolds.

J. L. Chichester,

Blank Book Manufacturer,

Ruling, Printing, & Binding,

Executed in the best manner,

Nos. 194 & 198 Washington St.

W. S. BROWNELL,
DEALER IN

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.

&c., &c., &c.

Motto—*Quick Sales, Small Profits.*

Store opposite Baptist Church, Smethport, Pa. Patronage is respectfully solicited.

A. M. ADAMS & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS

No. 48 and 50 PEARL ST., Buffalo, N. Y

Ayer's

Sarsaparilla

Is widely known as one of the most effectual remedies ever discovered for cleansing the system and purifying the blood. It has stood the test of years, with a constantly growing reputation, based on its intrinsic virtues, and sustained by its remarkable cures. So mild as to be safe and beneficial to children, and yet so searching as to effectually purge out the great corruptions of the blood, such as the scrofulous and syphilitic contamination. Impurities, or diseases that have lurked in the system for years, soon yield to this powerful antidote, and disappear. Hence its wonderful cures, many of which are publicly known, of **Scrofula**, and all scrofulous diseases, **Ulcers, Eruptions**, and eruptive disorders of the skin, **Tumors, Blotches, Boils, Pimples, Pustules, Sores, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm**, and internal **Ulcerations of the Uterus, Stomach, and Liver**. It also cures other complaints, to which it would not seem especially adapted, such as **Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Fits, Neuralgia, Heart Disease, Female Weakness, Debility**, and **Leucorrhœa**, when they are manifestations of the scrofulous poisons.

It is an excellent restorer of health and strength in the Spring. By renewing the appetite and vigor of the digestive organs, it dissipates the depression and listless languor of the season. Even where no disorder appears, people feel better, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. The system moves on with renewed vigor and a new lease of life.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

[illegible]

If you are Suffering from any

CHRONIC DISEASE,

Broken Down Constitution,

Or require a Remedy to

Purify and Enrich the Blood

You will find Dr. Crook's Compound Syrup of Poke Root to possess greater merit, cure you more speedily, and do you more good than any and all other remedies combined. That Pale, Yellow, Sickly-looking Skin is changed to one of freshness and health. Those Diseases of the Skin, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches and Eruptions are removed. Scrofula, Scrofulous Diseases of the Eyes, White Swellings, Ulcers, Old Sores or any kind of Humor rapidly dwindle and disappear under its influence. What is it? It is nature's own restorer! A soluble oxyd of iron combined with the medicinal properties of Poke Root divested of all disagreeable qualities. It will cure any disease whose real or direct cause is Bad Blood. Rheumatism, Pains in Limbs or Bones, Constitutions broken down by Mercurial or other poisons, are all cured by it. For Syphilis, or Syphilitic taint, there is nothing equal to it. A trial will prove it. Sold by

---

YOU WILL SAVE MONEY

By buying y[illegible]g of

M. LEVY, OLEAN, N. Y., & PORT ALLEGANY,

I have now received an immense stock of WINTER CLOTHING bought under the recent panic prices, and can offer at such prices that it will pay parties to come here for anything in that line.

My stock comprises a full line of

Fall and Winter Overcoats,

Business Suits,

Fine Dress Suits,

AND A LARGE VARIETY OF BOY'S CLOTHING,

I keep the largest stock in Western New York and Northern Pennsylvania, and can sell goods as low as they can be bought in any city.

CALL AT MY STORE AND YOU WILL ALWAYS FIND

GOOD GOODS AND FAIR DEALING.

M. Levy, { Olean, N. Y. (Korns' Old Stand.)
Port Allegany, Pa., Empire Block.

School House Letting.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of School Directors of the Smethport School District until Saturday, Feb. 14th, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon. Good bail for performance of contract will be required. Proposals will be addressed to Hon. W. S. Brownell, President of the Board. Specifications and plan can be seen with Ira S. Gleason. The building is to be 50 feet wide, by 70 long, with 36 foot posts.

By order of the Board,
P. Ford, Secy.

Smethport, Pa., Jan'y. 27, 1874.

Administrator's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING BEEN APpointed Administrator of the goods and chattels rights and credits which were of NELSON PARKER, deceased, late of the firm of PARKER & MECRIS, of the boro' of Bradford, county of McKean, and a resident of Limestone, Cattaraugus County, State of New York, hereby notifies all persons having claims against the said Nelson Parker, deceased, to present the same, properly authenticated, at my office in Bradford boro' aforesaid. And all knowing themselves indebted to said Nelson Parker, deceased, are notified that unless their accounts are forthwith settled and adjusted, they will be placed in the hands of my attorneys for collection.

ENOS PARSONS, Administrator.

Bradford, Pa., Feb. 5, 1874.—6t.

OLEAN AD.

HERMAN SCHUETZ,

OLEAN, N. Y.,

Practical Jeweler and Dealer in

Watches, Clocks & Jewelry,

SOLID SILVER and PLATED WARE.

FANCY GOODS AND TOYS,

CUTLERY, STATIONERY,

and a full stock of

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

THE CELEBRATED

Shaffhausen Spectacles.

WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY

carefully repaired and warranted.

☞ ENGRAVING DONE TO ORDER. ☜

The above-mentioned goods will be sold cheap at one door north of First National Bank, OLEAN, N. Y.

PHYSICIANS & DRUGGISTS.

A prominent New York physician lately complained to DUNDAS DICK about his SANDAL WOOD OIL CAPSULES, stating that sometimes they cured miraculously, but that a patient of his had taken them for some time without effect. On being informed that several imitations were made and sold he inquired and found that his patient had been taking capsules sold in bottles, and not DUNDAS, DICK & CO'S.

What happened to this physician may have happened to others, and Dundas, Dick & Co. take this method of protecting physicians, druggists and themselves, and preventing Oil of Sandalwood from coming into disrepute.

Physicians who once prescribe the Capsules will continue to do so, for they contain the pure oil in the best and cheapest form.

Dundas, Dick & Co. use more Oil of Sandalwood in the manufacture of their capsules than all the wholesale and retail Druggists and Perfumers in the United States combined, and this is the sole reason why the pure oil is sold cheaper in their capsules than in any other form.

Oil of Sandalwood is fast superseding every other remedy, sixty capsules only being required to insure a safe and certain cure in six or eight days.—From no other medicine can this result be had.

Dick's soft capsules solve the problem, long considered by many eminent physicians, of how to avoid the nausea and disgust experienced in swallowing, which are well known to detract from, if not destroy, the good effects of many valuable remedies.

Soft capsules are put up in tin foil and neat boxes thirty in each, and are the only capsules prescribed by Physicians.

☞ These were the only Capsules admitted to the last Paris Exposition.

Send for circular to 35 Wooster Street, New York.

SOLD AT ALL DRUG STORES.

General Agency, 116 Reade Street, New York.

XI-1—6

M. L. Armstrong's

JEWELRY STORE,

No. 3, UNION BLOCK.

Where a large assortment of Watches and Clocks are kept constantly on hand. Also a varied assortment of Jewelry of the latest styles and best finish, which is selling at lowest Cash prices. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Satisfaction guaranteed.

W. F. DeGolier,

PRACTICAL JEWELER, and dealer in all kinds of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Spectacles, eye-glasses, silver and plated ware, &c. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch and warranted to give satisfaction.

Court Proclamation.

WHEREAS, the Hon. HENRY W. WILLIAMS President Judge and the Hons. W. S. BROWNELL and LOYAL WARD, Associate Judges of the courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court and Court of Common Pleas for the County of M'Kean have issued their precept, bearing date Friday, Dec. 20, A. D. 1873, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court and Court of Common Pleas, in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 23d day of Feb. next, and to continue one week.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroner Justices of the Peace and Constables within the county that they be then and there in their proper persons at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those who are bound by their recognizances to prosecute the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of said county of M'Kean, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as will be just.

Dated at Smethport, Feb. 5th., 1874, and the 98th year of the Independence of the United States of America.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE ORPHANS' Court of the County of McKean, I, W. J. Colegrove, executor of the last will and testament of Chauncey Holden, deceased, shall expose to public sale, and sell to the highest and best bidder, at my house at Colegrove, in said county, on

Saturday, Feb. 21, 1874,

at 1 o'clock p. m., the following described premises or piece of land, situated in and being a part of the land owned by and belonging to the late Chauncey Holden, deceased, in Warrants Numbers 2313 and 2314, in Liberty township, in said county of McKean as per deed from John J. Ridgway and wife by their attorney in fact, J. Colegrove, dated the fourth day of April, 1846, and bounded as follows, viz:

Beginning at a post corner standing forty-eight and one-third (48 1-3) rods west of the south east corner of lot numbered 4 in survey made by W. J. Colegrove, it being the corner of Alfred Holden's farm agreeable to description in the last will and testament of said Chauncey Holden, deceased; thence north twenty-nine (29) degrees west eighty-four (84) rods on the line of said Alfred Holden's lot to a post corner; thence north seventy-six (76) degrees west [illegible] forty-seven (47) rods to a post in the west line of said lot number four; thence south on said west line sixty (60) rods to post corner; thence south thirty-one (31) degrees east about one hundred and eleven (111) rods to a post in east and west lines of said lands of the late C. Holden, deceased; thence east on said line about twenty-nine (29) rods to a post, it being the southeast corner of said lands; thence north on the east line of same seventy and two-tenths (70.2) rods to the place of beginning, containing fifty-two (52) acres be the same more or less, being the same land as specified and described in the last will and testament of said Chauncey Holden, deceased, and to be sold in compliance with the directions of said will as well as of said order of Orphans' Court.

W. J. COLEGROVE, Executor.

Colegrove, Jan'y 28, 1874.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Al. Fieri Fa. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of M'Kean county Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport on Monday, the 23d day of Feb., A. D. 1874, at one o'clock, P. M.

The following described real estate, to wit: All that certain lot or parcel of land situate in the village of Kane, county of McKean, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a post or stone corner at the southeast corner of Fraley and [illegible] streets, running thence along the east side of Fraley street north sixty feet, thence east one hundred feet, thence south sixty feet to [illegible] street, thence west one hundred feet to the place of beginning, containing six thousand square feet, on which is erected a two story frame dwelling house, with wing attached, and one frame barn.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of Patrick Burns at the suit of John C. Backus.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Smethport, Feb. 5, 1874.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of M'Kean county, Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 23d day of Feb., 1874, at one o'clock P. M.

The following real estate to wit: All that certain lot or parcel of land situate in the township of Keating, county of McKean and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a post on the east bank of Potatoe Creek running thence east one hundred and eighty-one and three-tenths perches to a post, thence south fifty-three perches to a post, thence west one hundred and twenty-eight and two-tenths perches to the bank of Potatoe creek, thence down said Potatoe creek by the several courses and distances to the place of beginning, containing fifty acres more or less, it being lot No. one hundred and twenty eight of the allotment of Keating lands in said township.

About eighteen acres improved, about twenty-five apple trees and a good spring of water thereon.

Seized and taken into execution and to be sold as the property of E. P. Pratt, at the suit of H. C. [illegible].

M. N. Powell, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Feb. 5, 1874.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of McKean, State of Pa. to me directed, I have levied upon the following described Real estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 23d day of February, A. D. 1874, at one o'clock p. m. the following described tract or parcel of land, to wit:

The following described real estate to wit: All the interest of John McDonough in that certain lot of land situate in the township of [illegible], in the County of McKean, Pennsylvania, [illegible] subdivision Number three hundred eighty-one of warrant number twenty-three hundred and ninety-nine, and known and designated as lot [illegible] of said subdivision made by [illegible] Powell, 1869, as house lot number [illegible], situated on east side of [illegible] Avenue, being one hundred feet front by two hundred feet deep, containing twenty thousand square feet, more or less, with a two story frame dwelling house thereon.

Seized, taken in execution, and will be sold as the property of John McDonough at the suit of [illegible], for partner of [illegible], Wilkins & Co.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Feb 5, 1874.

The M'Kean Miner.

THURSDAY, FEB. 26, 1874.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Schedule of Train Time at Bradford.

TRAINS GOING NORTH—
Night Express........................
Through Mail........................
Local Freight........................
TRAINS GOING SOUTH—
Night Express........................
Through Mail........................
Local Freight........................

For $2,00, in Advance,

WE WILL SEND WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE AND THE MINER FOR ONE YEAR TO ANY ADDRESS.

For Sale.

The present Smethport Academy building will be sold at public vendue, on Saturday, March 21, 1874, at 1 o'clock, p. m. It is a two-story building, about 36 x 50, and with a few repairs can be made suitable for many purposes. Time will be given for the purchase money on good security.

By order of the Board.

IRA S. GLEASON,
Sec'y of the Board.

Feb. 26, 1874.

— The attendance at Court this week is not as large as usual.

— Services next Sabbath at the M. E. church at 10½ a. m. Subject of sermon, The Bible and History. Also services at Cole Creek at 2 p. m.; Farmers Valley at 6½ p. m.

— Services in the Baptist church next Sabbath at 10½ a. m.; at Norwich at 3 p. m. Elder Carryer will probably conduct the services at both places.

Sociable.

The last of the series of Episcopal sociables for this winter will be held at the residence of Hon. A. N. Taylor this (Thursday) evening. There is room enough in the Judge's house to accommodate a very large company, and no pains will be spared to make the occasion an enjoyable one.

Change in School Board.

The following changes in the Smethport School Board have recently taken place: The President, Judge Brownell, having resigned, L. Rogers was made president of the board and J. C. Backus was elected to fill the vacancy. P. Ford, Esq., also having resigned as Secretary, (not as director) Ira S. Gleason was appointed secretary in his stead.

Lyceum.

The following is the programme for next Saturday evening:

Select Reading—H. H. Hamlin, Emma Oviatt and Mollie Hamlin.

Five minute speeches—Bela Sartwell, Emma Hamlin and R. H. Rose.

Essays—Mrs. Thomas King, Lena Hamlin and J. L. Rusbridge.

Question for debate:

RESOLVED, That the science of music is one of the branches which should be required to be taught in common schools.

Disputants—Mrs. Emma King and Miss Maggie Mullin.

The Two Concerts.

Seldom have our people enjoyed two more delightful entertainments than that furnished by the two concerts Tuesday and Wednsday evenings of this week. It was not expected to have but one concert (on Tuesday evening) but the audience were so well pleased with the first performance that they called for a repetition, which was fully equal if not superior to the first. Few places of its size can equal our borough in musical talent, and with the additions of Mr. Eugene McCoy and Mrs. Louise Allen there was nothing wanted in material for a first class musical entertainment. Mr. McCoy is a complete master of his violin and Mrs. Allen has as complete control of her voice, which is almost unrivaled in strength and sweetness. The concert was a complete success in its performance, and financially the result was entirely satisfactory.

The Oil Regions.

The oil regions can now be said to be transferred from deserted Pithole to Bradford. In another column will be found an interesting account of the flowing of the last well, and we are told that there is no decrease in the yield, it pumping regularly 25 barrels per day. We are told that the oil from this new well is of a very superior quality; that manufacturers of lubricating oil assert that they can find nowhere in the oil regions oil so suitable for their purpose as this, and will pay 50 cents more per barrel for it than any other. There can now be no doubt that there is much valuable oil territory in McKean county. Already oil speculators and capitalists are eagerly turning their attention to the Bradford field. Another new well was commenced on Monday, territory is being leased, and the prospects are that Bradford will soon be a second Oil City.

Roch. Nunda & Penn. Railroad.

We clip the following in regard to the above road from the Nunda [illegible] are its prospects? is a question [illegible] the people of this section are deeply interested. In an interview with Mr. [illegible] Tuesday, who has been one of the principal contractors and the general financial manager, he assures us that they have never been so confident as within the past few weeks as regards the completion of the entire road at an early day. They have met with misfortunes and difficulties which the public know but little of, but they intend to push on, as they have [illegible] too much money involved in the enterprise to think of allowing it to fail. He gave [illegible] reasons for the faith that was in him, but time and space forbid going into details. We trust his faith is well founded and that we shall see the road move at an early day.

Feb. 6, 1874.

ED. MINER:—I notice in your issue of Jan. 22 a communication from the Rev. A. Peckham, P. E. of Buffalo Dist. Erie A. C., charging me with going from place to place preaching and representing myself as a Minister of the U. B. Church, stating further that I had sustained that relation, but had withdrawn from the church and conference to evade an investigation on a charge of immorality; that I had for the past eight years been a source of damage and trouble to the church, &c. As to the charges let me say: 1st. That I was at one time a Minister of the U. B. Church, but in September last withdrew from the church and conference because I did not think that the connection could be continued with profit to the church or consistently with my own dignity and usefulness, and no other cause.

2nd. No charges of any kind were presented against me to the conference.

3d. As to my having been a source of damage to the church the past eight years, I will say that I was admitted to the conference only two years ago, and since I withdrew I have continued my ministerial duties in the same neighborhood as before, and embracing a part of my former charge, and I believe with the full acceptance, and judging by my congregations, to the full satisfaction of my people.

4th. Since my withdrawal I have never held myself out as a member or preacher of the U. B. Church, but have always openly announced to the contrary.

I believe that as a just man it is your duty to place this correction in as prominent a position as you did the slander of Rev. A. Peckham.

Yours respectfully,
REV. F. W. COOK.

[We publish the above because we are a "just man." There seem to be very much discrepancy in the statements of the two Elders. The charge against Rev. Cook was rather serious, to say the least, and it is but fair that he should be allowed his say.—ED.]

From the Blairstown (Iowa) ADVOCATE we clip the following marriage notice, and as both parties were once residents of this place, one being the daughter of David B. Bennett, Esq., of Port Allegany, we gladly publish, and heartily congratulate the parties:

CRANDALL — MASON— On Wednesday evening, February, 4, 1874, at the residence of F. O. Clark, Esq., in Des Moines, Iowa, Mr. Geo. B. Crandall, of Blairstown, to Mrs. Ambrosia A. Mason, of Des Moines.

After extending hearty congratulations to the newly-wedded pair, and wishing them a long life of complete felicity, we take pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of the handsomest wedding cake we have seen in Benton county. It will interest our citizens to know what the State Register says of the affair, so we reproduce the following from the columns of that journal:

MARRIAGE.—Last evening Mr. George B. Crandall, of Blairstown, was united in marriage with Mrs. Ambrosia A. Mason, of this city, the ceremony taking place at the residence of F. O. Clark, Esq., brother-in-law to the bride. Mr. Crandall is a citizen of such good repute as to warrant that our townswoman has made an excellent choice matrimonial. For six years past the lady has been in charge of the extensive millinery establishment of Mrs. M. M. Clark, and eight of the young ladies that have been in her employ appeared last night in the bridal train.

A life of womanly virtues and honest labor is by this wedding blended with another life of honor and worth.

The refreshments on the occasion, which were most elaborate both in quantity and quality, were prepared entirely by Miss Elva, daughter of the bride, a girl of but sixteen years. The young lady inherits housewifely qualities that tell of the excellence of her home training.

The wedding was attended only by the family, but that means, when the Masons rally, a host, and a host of good people. The newly mated pair leave for their future home in Blairstown, to-day.—[Blairstown (Iowa) Advocate.

PERSONAL.—Gen. Kane has been spending a few days in town, attending upon the call of the Court. The General seems in excellent health and spirits.

Our office has several times in the past few days been enlivened by the jolly countenance and rotund form of friend Gould, of the Cameron PRESS. He does not seem to have lost any flesh through his afflictions in the shape of libel suits, but roams around with a smile on his countenance, "seeking," we suppose, "whom he can devour," for he is not only good looking, but a very good eater.

— We noticed in our issue of December 25th that a true bill was found against Leroy Lyman for assault and battery. We understand that the case has been amicably settled at the instance of the defendant, who pays the costs. This does not look as if Mr. Lyman was much the aggressor.

—At the recent election in Philadelphia, Stokely was elected Mayor by a majority of 10,996. Thus McClure, the great "reformer" is laid out "cold as a wedge." Served him right.

— In the case of the Commonwealth vs. F. W. Merse, the defendant was this morning discharged on account of lack of evidence on the part of the prosecution.

—The snow cometh and goeth, whither no man knoweth. There was quite a fall of the "beautiful" on Wednesday, but the sun is getting the better of it.

— Engineers are exploring a railroad route through the northern part of Potter county.

— It is reported that a new paper of the Democratic persuasion is to be started at Coudersport.

—There are two reasons why some people we know of do not mind their own business. One is that they haven't any business, and the other is that they haven't any mind.

DIED—In Kane, Feb'y 2, 1874, Ambrose William, son of Mr. Thomas Callar, aged 5 years and 11 months.

GO TO
EATON & SPRAGUE'S
FOR YOUR
STOVES, HARDWARE, COOKING UTENSILS, SHELF FURNITURE, CUTLERY, TINWARE,
and everything that can be found in a first-class Hardware Store.
THEY WILL NOT BE OUTDONE IN PRICES OR QUALITY OF GOODS.

USE AND BEAUTY!

In accordance with the demands of the times, I

M. L. Armstrong,

take this occasion to inform my friends and patrons that now, henceforth and forever,

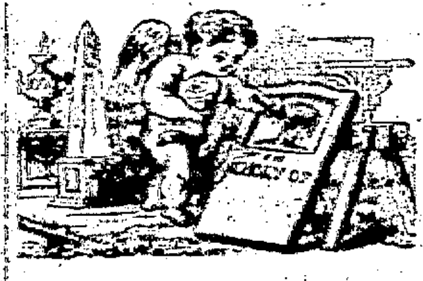
JEWELRY & SILVERWARE

will be sold at prices to satisfy the most prudent.

Witness my hand and no seal this third day of December A. D. 1872.

M. L. ARMSTRONG.

SMETHPORT MARBLE WORKS.



The undersigned keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of

MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES,

TABLE-TOPS, MANTEL-PIECES

And Marble Work of every description also Stone Work for buildings and side walks. All work done on the most reasonable terms and in the most workmanlike manner. Call and examine for yourselves.

JOHN DIGEL.

Smethport, Sept. 29, 1870.

NOTICE!

J. G. Pelton,

OLEAN, N. Y.

Merchant Tailor, has just returned from New York with his Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, Consisting of English, French and American Suitings, Overcoats, Cassimeres and trimmings in all of the new and desirable styles.

Extra pains will be taken to give you Nice fitting Suits made in the most durable and artistic manner.

11—6m

Dr. Crook's Wine of Tar

Contains Vegetable Ingredients of Undoubted Tonic value, combined with the rich medicinal qualities of Tar, which cause it to build up the [illegible] and rapidly restore exhausted strength. It cleanses the Stomach, relaxes the Liver, and causes the food to digest, removing Dyspepsia and Indigestion. As a Superior Tonic, removes the appetite [illegible] Pains in the Breast, Side or Back, Gravel or Kidney disease, diseases of the Urinary Organs, Jaundice or any Liver Complaint it has no equal. It is effectual in all cases of Coughs, Colds and all diseases of the THROAT and LUNGS, and has been pronounced a specific for Asthma and Bronchitis. TRY IT.

Sold by

McCOY & REILLY and ARMSTRONG & CO.

EUREKA!
McCOY & REILLY,
(SIDE HILL DRUGSTORE.)
DEALERS IN
Pure Drugs & Medicines,
FORD BUILDING, SMETHPORT, PA.

TO OUR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.

We wish to call especial attention to our large and complete stock of **School Books, Miscellaneous Books, Stationery, Albums,** &c., which we bought for cash of the receiver appointed for BREED, LENT & Co., Buffalo, directly after their failure, at TEN PER CENT. below the publisher's and manufacturer's prices to jobbers, we therefore DEFY competition, and are prepared to wholesale School Books to dealers in other parts of the county at bottom figures. Our stock of

CONFECTIONERY

is always complete, as we receive it in small quantities every few days thereby insuring its freshness. We also keep the very choicest brands of *CIGARS and TOBACCO* the market affords. Our FANCY GOODS, SUNDRIES, PERFUMERIES, &c., being selected with the greatest care from the best importing Houses, we are enabled to offer as complete a line as can be found in this part of the country, at the lowest prices. We also keep strictly pure

WINES & LIQUORS

for medical use only. Prescriptions, recipes, &c., carefully prepared.

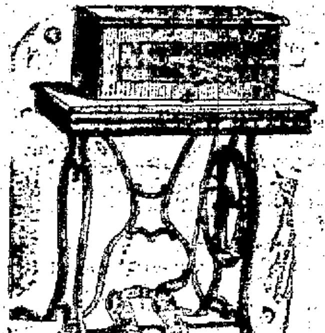
With many thanks for the liberal patronage we have so far enjoyed, we would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

McCOY & REILLY.

SMETHPORT, Nov. 6, 1873.

"Look Before You Leap."

BUY THE NEW



Weed Sewing Machine.

On the easiest of terms, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

CANNOT BE EXCELLED

for variety of work nor ease of handling.

I also have on hand a sample Machine of the

"G. F."

size, the best in the market for heavy work.

Please examine the *Weed* before buying elsewhere.

W. K. NYE.

Bradford, Pa., Feb 13, 1873.

Goodall's
PLAYING CARDS.

THE BEST—THE CHEAPEST.

STEAMSHIPS—Cheapest kind made.
REGATTAS—A Cheap Common Card.
BROADWAYS—A Nice common card.
VIRGINIAS—Fine calico backs.
GEN. JACKSONS—Cheap and popular, [Patent backs, various colors and designs.]
COLUMBIAS—[Euchre deck,] extra quality.
GOLDEN GATES—One of the best cards made.
Mt. VERNONS—Extra fine, two-color patterns.

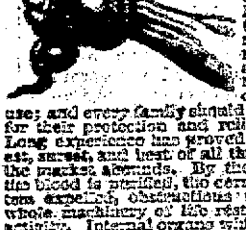
ASK FOR THE ABOVE—TAKE NO OTHERS.

Price list on application. Dealers supplied by

VICTOR E. MAUGER,
103 to 113 Reade Street, New York.

11 6

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,



For the relief and cure of all derangements in the stomach, liver, and bowels. They are a mild aperient, and an excellent purgative. Being purely vegetable, they contain no mercury or mineral whatever. Much serious sickness and suffering is prevented by their timely use; and every family should have them on hand for their protection and relief, when required. Long experience has proved them to be the safest, surest, and best of all the *Pills* with which the market abounds. By their occasional use, the blood is purified, the corruptions of the system expelled, obstructions removed, and the whole machinery of life restored to its healthy activity. Internal organs which become clogged and sluggish are cleansed by *Ayer's Pills*, and stimulated into action. Thus incipient disease is changed into health, the value of which change, when reckoned on the vast multitudes who enjoy it, can hardly be computed. Their sugar coating makes them pleasant to take, and preserves their virtues unimpaired for any length of time, so that they are ever fresh, and perfectly reliable. Although searching, they are mild, and operate without disturbance to the constitution, or diet, or occupation.

Full directions are given on the wrapper to each box, how to use them as a Family Physic, and for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For **Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor and Loss of Appetite,** they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach, and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice or Green Sickness, Bilious Colic** and **Bilious Fevers,** they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery or Diarrhœa,** but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins,** they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings,** they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression,** a large dose should be taken, as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill*, take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Callar & Robinson,

DEALERS IN

Drugs, Paints,

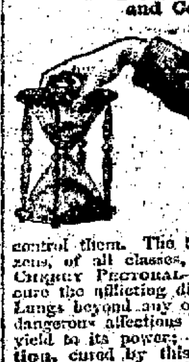
Oils, Fancy Goods,

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,

KANE, PA.

Ayer's
Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.



Among the great discoveries of modern science, few are of more real value to mankind than this effectual remedy for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. A vast trial of its virtues, throughout this and other countries, has shown that it does surely and effectually control them. The testimony of our best citizens, of all classes, establishes the fact, that CHERRY PECTORAL will and does relieve and cure the afflicting disorders of the Throat and Lungs beyond any other medicine. The most dangerous affections of the Pulmonary Organs yield to its power; and cases of **Consumption,** cured by this preparation, are publicly known, so remarkable as hardly to be believed, were they not proven beyond dispute. As a remedy it is adequate, on which the public may rely for full protection. By curing **Coughs,** the forerunners of more serious disease, it saves unnumbered lives, and an amount of suffering not to be computed. It challenges trial, and convinces the most sceptical. Every family should keep it on hand as a protection against the early and unperceived attack of Pulmonary Affections, which are easily met at first, but which become incurable, and too often fatal, if neglected. Tender lungs need this defence; and it is unwise to be without it. As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of childhood, CHERRY PECTORAL is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued from premature graves, and saved to the love and affection centred on them. It acts speedily and surely against ordinary colds, securing sound and health-restoring sleep. No one will suffer troublesome **Influenza** and painful **Bronchitis,** when they know how easily they can be cured.

Originally the product of long, laborious, and successful chemical investigation, no cost or toil is spared in making every bottle in the utmost possible perfection. It may be confidently relied upon as possessing all the virtues it has ever exhibited, and capable of producing cures as memorable as the greatest it has ever effected.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Merchants Hotel,

Opposite N. Y. Central Railroad and Lake Shore Depot,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Terms, $2 00 per day. Wm. Tucker, Prop'r.

This space reserved for S. G. S.

P. J. Hanour,

Importer of

FINE BRANDIES,

CHOICE WINES

FOREIGN ALES & PORTER.

150 and 152 Main and 119 Commercial Sts.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

This Hotel has been newly Furnished.

BONNEY'S

UNITED STATES
HOTEL.

TERRACE, NEAR MAIN ST.,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

D. Bonney & Son,
Proprietors.

J. H. Perry,
Clerk, (formerly of the Tift House)

Gibson, Pierce & Gibson,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Plain and Fancy Cassimeres,

Colored and White Flannels, etc.

Otto, Catt. Co. N. Y.

Orders respectfully solicited.

NOTICE

Is given that an application will be made at the present session of the Legislature for the passage of a supplement to An Act appointing commissioners to lay out and open a State road in the counties of McKean, Elk, Forest and Clarion, approved May 1, 1861, (the county of Clarion having heretofore been excepted from its provisions,) to extend the powers and duties of the Commissioners for the settlement of their accounts until the meeting of the County Auditors for the year 1877, and for levying taxes until and including the year 1875, when they shall cease.

For the Commissioners.

S. D. FREEMAN.

Feb'y 4, 1874.

Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia Railway.

ON AND AFTER NOV. 23d, 1873, UNTIL further notice, Trains will run as follows:

Leaving Buffalo.

7.20 a. m. Through Mail, daily except Sundays, stopping at Olean 10.35, Larrabees 11.30, Port Allegany 11.23, Emporium 1.00 p. m.

Passengers by this train make connections at the B. N. & P. Depot at Emporium, at 6.30 p m, for local points on the P. & E. R. R. East.

3.25 p.m. Night Express, daily, stopping at Olean 6.27 Larrabees 7.10, Port Allegany 7.40, Emporium 8.50 p. m.

Through Pullman sleeping cars run on this train from Buffalo to Baltimore and Washington without change.

Trains Leave Emporium.

2.35 a. m. Night Express, daily, stopping at Port Allegany 3.52, Larrabees 4.17, Olean 5.10, 8.50 a. m.

Passengers by this train make direct and close communications with the Lake Shore, Great Western, Grand Trunk and Canada Southern Railroads for all points in Canada and the West.

3.15 a. m. Local Freight and Passenger, stopping at Port Allegany 5.49, Larrabees 6.45, Olean 8.34, Buffalo 3.50, p. m.

2.00 p. m. Through Mail, daily, except Sundays, stopping at Port Allegany 3.18, Larrabees 3.45, Olean 4.38, Buffalo 8.00, p. m.

H. L. LYMAN, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
J. D. YEOMANS, Supt.

Pennsylvania Railroad,
Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, NOV. 24, 1873, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

BUFFALO EX. leaves Phila........12.55 p. m
" " " Renovo........11.45 p. m
" " arr. at Emporium........1.45 a. m
" " " Buffalo........9.00 a. m
ERIE MAIL leaves Phila........10.36 p. m
" " " Renovo........10.15 a. m
" " " Emporium........12.30 p. m
" " " St. Marys........1.27 p. m
" " arr. at Erie........7.40 p. m
RENOVO ACCOM. leaves Renovo........2.15 p. m
" " " Emporium........5.05 p. m
" " " St. Marys........6.01 p. m
" " arr. at Kane........7.30 p. m

EASTWARD.

BUFFALO EX. leaves Buffalo........2.3 p. m
" " " Emporium........8.25 p. m
" " " Renovo........10.30 p. m
" " arr. at Phila........9.10 a. m
ERIE MAIL leaves Erie........9.15 a. m
" " " St. Marys........3.30 p. m
" " " Emporium........4.30 p. m
" " " Renovo........7.05 p. m
" " arr. at Philadelphia........8.00 a. m
RENOVO ACCOM. leaves Kane........7.40 a. m
" " " St. Marys........9.24 a. m
" " " Emporium........10.25 a. m
" " arr. at Renovo........12.30 p. m

Mail East connects east and west at Erie with L S & M S R W, and at Corry and Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R R W.

Main West connects with east and west trains on L S & M S R W, and at Corry and Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R R W.

Buffalo Express makes close connections at Williamsport with N C R W trains north, and at Harrisburg with N C R W trains south.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
General Superintendent.

MOORE HOUSE,

OLEAN, N. Y.

M. V. Moore, Proprietor.

(FORMERLY [illegible] HOUSE.)

Newly Furnished. Bath in all Rooms. [illegible] to all trains. Best bar in Western New York.

Business Directory.

Byron D. Hamlin & Son.

LAW AND LAND OFFICE. Agency of the [illegible], situated in the Counties of McKean, Elk, Cameron, Clinton and Clearfield. [illegible]
Smethport, Pa.

S. D. Freeman.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

SMETHPORT, McKean county, Pa., will attend promptly to all calls in his profession.

H. L. McCoy.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Smethport, McKean county, Pa., will attend to all calls in his profession.

R. H. Rose.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Smethport, Pa., will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care. Office up stairs in the Court House.

D. V. Crossmire.

Resident Engineer P. & E. R. R. Co.

16 Fraley St., Kane, Pa.

Prompt attendance given to all professional calls.

Backus & Milliken.

ATTORNEYS & Counsellors at Law, Smethport, Pa., will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to their care. Office up stairs in Sartwell block, on Main street.

W. J. MILLIKEN. JOHN C. BACKUS.

P. Ford.

ATTORNEY and Counsellor at Law and Collector of Internal Revenue for McKean, Elk and Cameron counties, will give his attention to all matters pertaining to his profession in the above counties. Office, Ford Building, Church street, Smethport, Pa.

Alfred Sturdvoint.

HAS opened a Barber Shop in the room over the Post Office, where he is prepared to do Shaving, Shampooing, Haircutting, Dyeing, &c. in the best style of the art. Ladies' hair cut and dressed in the latest style. Splendid bath-rooms are connected with my shop. Also perfumery, toilet soaps, &c. for sale.

P. L. Webster

WOULD INFORM the citizens of Bradford and vicinity that he keeps ready made coffins, soft and hard wood caskets, etc., constantly on hand. Burial case and caskets furnished if required.

Bradford, Pa., Dec. 21, 1871.

Bingham Estate.

Robt. H. Rose is authorized to receive money for me; also applications to buy lands. He will give information generally, in any business of this Estate, in McKean County. His office is in the Treasurer's office in the Court House.

Wellsboro, Dec. 24, 1873. Robt. C. Simpson
Agent of the Trustees.

J. E. Olds & Son,

HAVING made arrangements to carry on the TANNING BUSINESS on a more extended scale, would respectfully invite the citizens of McKean county to give them a trial. CUSTOM WORK is made a specialty, and satisfaction guaranteed. Remember the place—three miles from Smethport, on the Olean road.

Farmers' Valley, Jan. 11, 1872.

New Cabinet Shop.

THE undersigned takes this opportunity of informing the public that, having removed his Cabinet Shop two doors above the old stand,—opposite the dwelling house of Mrs. Walters—he is prepared to sell chairs of most every description and Furniture of most every kind, and keeps constantly on hand a large supply of all articles of furniture, picture frames, &c., &c.

WM. SPECHT.

Smethport, Feb. 4, 1869.

New Paint Shop.

THE subscriber has opened a shop on Mechanic street—near John B. Tylor's old blacksmith shop—and is now prepared to do all kinds of painting in the best possible style. Carriage painting, striping, house and sign painting and all other work in this line done in the best manner. The best of material used, and satisfaction guaranteed.

CARL SASSE.

Smethport, May 9, 1872.

James D. Otto.

Let the people of McKean county remember that at my old stand in Port Allegany they can still get blacksmithing done better cheaper, and on shorter notice than at any other shop in northern Pennsylvania. All kinds of Blacksmithing for Farmers, Lumbermen, Wagon makers, etc. Special attention paid to shoeing.

Port Allegany, March 20, 1873.

Caution.

WHEREAS MY WIFE, LAVERNA FOSTER, has left my bed and board without cause or provocation, this is to forbid any person harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will not be responsible for any debts of her contracting after this date.

DAVID E. FOSTER.

Bradford, Pa., Jan. 12, 1874.—12-3t.

Notice.

AN ACT FOR THE RELIEF OF THE CHILDREN of widow Mary E. Prosser, entitling them to the benefits of the laws granting aforesaid privileges to soldier's orphans, is in the hands of the Representative from Potter and McKean counties, and will be presented at the present session of the Legislature.

J. K. HAFFEY.

15-4t.

Notice.

A Petition has been forwarded to the Representative of McKean & Potter counties from the citizens of Sergeant tp. McKean Co. praying the repeal of a State Road act through the counties of McKean, Elk & Forest, as regards the tax imposed upon the citizens of Sergeant township for the building of said road.

S. M. HOWARD, R. W. HOWARD,
UNKER SMITH, D. [illegible]

15-4t

OLEAN HOUSE.

J. K. Van Campen, Prop'r.

This House has been Thoroughly Repaired and Newly Furnished. Barber Shop, Bath Rooms, Restaurant and Billiard Saloon attached. Room for 150 Guests. Barn room for 100 Horses.

P. BECKER & CO.

WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

AND DEALERS IN

Paints, Oils,

Glass, Putty,

Nails, Etc., Etc.

468 and 470 Main Street,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Farm, Garden and Household.

Transplanting Large Trees.

I have succeeded in transplanting large trees, even larger than those spoken of heretofore, in the following manner: About the commencement of freezing weather, dig a deep trench about the trees desired to be transplanted, leaving a ball of earth about eight feet in diameter, and cutting off such roots as are in the way in excavating the trench, having previously braced the trees against the actions of winds, by means of strong wires extending from their tops to the tops of other trees, about which trenches have not been dug. After a month or two of freezing weather, the ball of earth inclosed by the trench becomes frozen quite solid. By disconnecting the wire brace and attaching a rope to the tree top, each of the trees thus dealt with may be tipped over, the frozen ball of earth firmly adhering to the roots. The tops of the trees are then trimmed sufficiently to compensate for the reduction in the amount of root caused by trenching. By the use of shears and tackle the butt of the tree with the ball of earth may be placed upon a stout sledge, fastened by chains, and the tree may then be dragged to the place it is desired to occupy. Excavations having been made of sufficient capacity, the trees are then set up and braced by wires running to stakes driven in the ground at some distance. Whatever space is left after the ball is placed in the excavation should be filled in with earth. Early in the spring more earth should be thrown into these spaces and consolidated as much as possible by pouring water upon the earth, which will cause it to become far more compact than any other means. Of ten trees transplanted in this manner, only one died. This method is somewhat expensive, but is probably the best.—*Cor. American Artisan.*

Mice in Orchards.

The Germantown *Telegraph* commends the following way of preventing the ravages of mice among the young trees in the orchard: There was a great deal said last spring of the injury done to young apple trees during last winter by mice, and the only remedy that we have yet seen suggested is to stamp snow firmly around the trees. This is, however, not believed to be a remedy at all, and we doubt if it is of much advantage. But our method is a "remedy," and we have tried to impress the fact upon our contemporaries for the past twenty years. It is simply to bandage up the stems of the trees with any cotton or woolen cloths, if old muslin with two or three wrappings letting the bandage go into the ground an inch or two, and six or eight inches above the ground, and tie up. This should be renewed every autumn, if necessary, until the trees are large enough not to be injured. This method will keep out the borer also, as we have stated on several occasions, and mention in another place. Rabbits can gnaw, when the stems are small enough, two feet from the ground, and would require the bandage to be much higher. Tarring would help as a protection, but we have known in many cases the bandage to be all-sufficient.

Watering Cattle.

There are two seasons of the year in which farmers are very liable to give their cattle an insufficient supply of good water, and these two seasons are midsummer and midwinter. When the pasture fields are not supplied with running water, the animals, in summer, are made to drink from stagnant pools, many times as insufficiently supplied as the wells; and in the winter water is given usually but once a day, and the work of watering left to the hired man, who has not always individual interest or patience enough to give cattle time to take water as slowly as they wish to in very cold weather.

There are but few farms unsupplied with springs or creeks; but a good supply of water may be found by digging, and after the supply is obtained, there should be the individual attention of the owner given to the matter of seeing that the animals are provided with all that they may desire. Surface water is the best, for it is the provision of nature, and if somewhat impregnated with earth is none the worse, and cattle seem to prefer it in this way to the pure. There is a vast difference, however, between ruly and stagnant water.—*Ohio Farmer.*

Destroying Curculios.

The following statement from a correspondent of the Germantown *Telegraph* is of great interest to all who are cultivating plum trees. He says: I have seen various methods for keeping these insects off plum trees, but none so simple nor yet so effectual as the following: Soak corn cobs in sweetened water until thoroughly saturated; then suspend them to the limbs of the trees a little while after blossoming, being sure to burn the cobs after the fruit ripens, as they will be found full of insects. A good plan is to change the cobs every few weeks. My theory is this—that the insects deposit their eggs in the cobs in preference to doing so in the young plums. The first season I tried it upon one or two trees only, and in the summer was rewarded by a good crop of as fine plums as ever ripened, while those on the other trees fell off when about half grown. Next spring found sweetened corn cobs dangling from the limbs of all my plum trees, and the summer found them full of delicious fruit.

Tender Footed Horses.

An old man who had much experience in handling and dealing in horses for more than half a century, said to me recently that he had never known a horse to get tender footed that was kept loose in a shed and yard, or in a boxed stall. The turning around and treading with [illegible] forward feet in the manure keep [illegible] constantly moist and soft. His theory appeared perfectly reasonable to me. I have no box stalls, but I used shavings for bedding, and every morning with a large shovel I moved the wet shaving under the horses forward feet, and then the last thing at night cover these with dry shavings for him to lie on. He also remarked that he never knew a flat-footed horse but what was a great worker.

NARROW ESCAPE.—The Hudson has a dam at Troy over which the water goes down an incline of thirty feet. Above the dam ice is cut for the city's use. Six men were at work when a space of nearly half an acre upon which they stood became detached. It floated rapidly toward the fall, to the horror of the six men and of the spectators on shore. Over they went, and were neither drowned nor seriously hurt. The ice was not badly broken in the shoot, as the water on the incline ran very smooth and high, and they were easily rescued.

A Strangely, Sad Story.

A Little Girl Beaten and Bruised by a Burglar—A Novel in one Chapter.

She may be seen in an up-town millinery store here, says a New York correspondent, a pale and sad-faced woman, who, if any stranger gives her a second glance, bends over her work and seeks to hide her awfully mutilated countenance.

The forehead is crushed into her head fully two inches deep, the bone of the nose has been hideously broken, and one ear projects from her hair in the neighborhood of the organs of benevolence and veneration.

The duties of the little country girl for one pleasant October day were ended, and Minnie sat with her dolls in the kitchen, when a knock at the door was heard. She answered it and found a rough looking man, who asked for a drink of water and the nearest road to the next town. Little Minnie gave him what he asked and the man turned to depart, but as he passed through the swinging gate he caught his thumb in it and crushed it so badly that the watchful, kind child cried to him to come back and she'd give him something for it. Bringing a bottle of arnica she bound his bloody thumb up with one of her doll's calico aprons and thus bandaged, the thumb went off and took the rough looking man with it, and Minnie ate her supper, put her babies to bed, said her prayers and went herself to sleep in a trundle bed. This aunt had married years before, separated from her husband and supposed him dead. She kept a little millinery establishment, and had for a long time lived with her mother, a well-to-do old woman of eighty. Grandma this night slept in the aunt's bed. The aunt had gone for some new fashions to the distinguished capital, Burlington, so that the two were alone in the house.

About twelve a piercing cry from the old woman woke the girl, and starting up she beheld two men with black cloth over their heads and all their faces but their eyes, one of them emptying the drawer of the bureau, the other pulling the poor old woman down on the floor from a window to which she had sprang. Out climbed Minnie and laid hold of the ruffian, and a poor day for Minnie's beauty it was. The merciless wretch made quick work of the old woman. A blow on the head and a moment's pressure on the neck and the grandmother was quiet. Minnie shrieked and screamed, and with awful oaths the murderer struck her on the head with a flatiron two or three times, and left her for dead beside her grandmother. After searching the house they returned to the room where their victims lay. Minnie, notwithstanding her awful injuries, had regained her senses. She dimly saw, through the clots of blood that blinded her eyes, that the work of murder was not yet complete. One of them tore pieces from a cotton wadded comfortable on the bed, with a case knife packed it into the cracks beneath the "mop boards" around the room; poured a can of oil upon it, set it on fire and left the house; Minnie watched the whole operation, and saw that the man who had murdered her grandmother, wore on his right thumb the blue calico doll's apron she had bound upon the strange man in the afternoon. As no glimpse of the face had been seen on this second visit, this was the only clue she had, but as the little girl saw few faces the countenance of the wounded man whose thumb she tied up was stamped upon her memory, as indelibly as the blow he had dealt her was printed on her poor, young forehead.

The fire was creeping along in several places; the smoke was pouring out from between the overlapping boards of the frame house. Minnie crawled to the water pitcher, and dragging herself about the room poured the water on the burning rags. A dense smoke arose from them, and choked and fainting Minnie became again unconscious, finally to be awakened by a great outcry, as several early rising farmer neighbors broke into the house. The poor old woman had been hours dead, and Minnie's chances for living were counted nothing, but the girl was young and strong, and even with the rude skill of country practitioners Minnie got well, and dreadfully disfigured lived to work out a dreadful vengeance.

The aunt returned and wept and mourned the mother murdered, and the little neice so terribly wounded. In due time after Minnie was well a benevolent person took the child into the mountains of New Hampshire to regain the strength lost in that night of terror.

During the visit which lasted all the next summer, the supposed dead husband of the aunt turned up, told a dismal tale of hardship in the mines of New South Wales, shipwreck and sickness in the four quarters of the globe. Woman-like, the woman forgave the wanderer, and selling the old farm at his instigation, both went to live in Boston. Some months after this change, while the husband was away, the aunt sent for Minnie, and Minnie straightway obeyed, though the kind people she was with urged her to remain, saying the poor, disfigured creature would not attract the attention among them she would in a city of strangers. But affection for her aunt determined the child, and she arrived at her relative's and had been there a week, when one evening she, in passing through the hall, met a man to whom, after giving one glance, she flew. Catching him by the throat she screamed like one mad.

The different inmates of the house speedily gathered on the scene. Minnie still clung to the man's throat, denounced him as the murderer of her grandmother and her own would-be executioner. With horror, the aunt heard this statement, for the man to whom the girl clung thus frantically was the newly-returned husband. The child reiterated over and over again the story of the hand jammed in the gate, which she had done up, and the aunt remembered, when he first presented himself, he was losing the nail from his piratical old thumb, and suffered much pain with it, and told some tale of catching it in a marling spike or some other nautical trap. She took sides with the niece, and was loud and firm in her accusations as the poor little witness. Some officious neighbors went for the police. The man was arrested and committed for examination. A smart attache of the station-house went to the prisoner and told him they'd got the other man and he'd confessed. This scared the ignorant wretch, and he admitted the whole affair, laying the blame of the murder on the accomplice. After a long and tedious trial—the details of which Minnie, now an elderly woman, has forgotten—the uncle was sentenced to State Prison for life. He has been dead many years. The married woman whose early life was so tragically eventful, supports herself as a milliner, and is so amiable, pleasant and intelligent a person that upon acquaintance one almost forgets the fearful face that strikes a stranger as perfectly appalling in its hideousness. This is the moral. All young people should remember that a sweet disposition will compensate for a forehead jammed in by a flat-iron. And though their ears be knocked to the top of their heads and stick up like a donkey's, they can walk off on those ears and be happy—if only they are good and cultivate nice manners.

XLIIId CONGRESS.

SENATE.

On motion of Mr. Buckingham, of Conn., the bill in relation to bounties was taken up and passed. It provides that all who enlisted in the army of the United States under the proclamation of the President of May 3, and previous to August, 1861, be paid the bounty of $1,000, providing the same has not already been paid.

Mr. Hitchcock, of Iowa, introduced a bill providing that all lands granted to railroad companies shall be subjected to State and county taxation. Committee on Public Lands.

After one or two verbal amendments, the thirty-ninth section of the original Bankrupt law, as amended and reported by the Judiciary Committee, was agreed to by the Senate, with the exception of filling the blank as to the time when the provisions of the section should apply to all cases of compulsory or involuntary bankruptcy. Other amendments were agreed to. The Committee's amendments, as passed by the Senate, fix the time at forty days within which any banker, broker, merchant, trader, manufacturer or miner who has stopped or suspended, and not resumed payment of his commercial paper, shall not be deemed bankrupt, and prescribe that the fees, commissions, charges, and allowances, excepting actual and necessary disbursements of and to be made by the officers, agents, marshals, messengers, assignees, and registers in cases of bankruptcy shall be reduced [illegible] the allowances heretofore provided for. The Justices of the Supreme Court, who are to make new rules and regulations in respect to the law, are empowered to consolidate the duties of register, assignee, marshal, and clerk, and to reduce the cost of charges to the end that prolixity, delay, and unnecessary expense may be avoided.

Mr. Boutwell, of Mass., introduced a bill amendatory of the National Currency act. Referred to the Finance Committee. The following is the full text of the bill:

Be it enacted, &c., That it shall not be lawful for any banking association, organized under the said act, or any act amendatory thereof, to pay interest on deposits to banks, banking companies or banking associations; nor shall any such banking association receive interest upon money deposited with any bank, person, party, or corporation; and any banking association guilty of a violation of the provisions of this act shall be liable to a penalty equal to four times the amount of interest so paid or received, to be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction, and it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency to cause proceedings to be instituted for the recovery of the penalties aforesaid and for the benefit of the United States.

SEC. 2. That not more than one-fourth part of the amount of lawful money of the United States that any such association may be required to have on hand, as is provided in such acts, shall consist of balances due to such associations, as is available for the redemption of its circulating notes from banking associations approved by the Comptroller of the Currency.

Mr. Gordon, of Ga., introduced a bill to amend the internal revenue laws.

It provides that all provisions of law heretofore existing in relation to the imposition of stamps upon written instruments, and all penalties imposed by law for the omission or failure to stamp such instruments as bear date prior to the establishment of revenue districts in the States engaged in the rebellion, be repealed.

Mr. Cameron, of Penn., from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported without amendment the House bill requesting the President to extend, in the name of the United States, a cordial invitation to foreign governments to take part in the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia.

Mr. Sumner, of Mass., offered an amendment to the bankruptcy bill, which was agreed to, to the 31st section of the original act, as follows: But a creditor proving his debt or claim shall not be held to have waived his right of action or suit against the bankrupt when a discharge has been refused or the proceedings have been determined without a discharge. The bill having been considered in the Senate as a Committee of the Whole, was reported to the Senate and the amendments were concurred in. Mr. Johnson, of Va., modified his amendment, previously offered, to read as follows: All notices of sales under this act by any assignee or officer of the court shall be published in the newspaper or newspapers to be designated by the Judge, which in his opinion, shall be best calculated to give general notice of the sale. Agreed to. The question then recurred on the passage of the bill, and it was passed—Yeas, 43; Nays, 11.

Mr. Boutwell, of Mass., introduced a bill to provide for the survey and disposal of timber lands. It requires such lands in the mining districts to be surveyed in tracts of 160 acres each and allows any person engaged in the business of mining to make entry of the stumpage upon any one such tract and remove all the timber except one tree to the acre within three years, paying therefore at the rate of $2.50 per acre. The Secretary of the Interior is also required to make surveys of the timber lands suitable for agricultural purposes, and any homestead or preemption settler may enter not exceeding forty acres of said timber lands at the rate of $2.50 per acre.

The Senate discussed Mr. Bayard's resolution calling upon the President to inform the Senate whether any officer of the United States Army on duty in South Carolina had been instrumental in procuring compensation from the State for his services. The resolution went over.

The Chair laid before the Senate resolutions of the Wisconsin Legislature, instructing the delegation in Congress from that State to vote for the passage of the law reducing the pay of all civil and military employees of the Government to a scale commensurate with the duties performed by them. Referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.

Mr. Sargent presented a memorial from California for the prevention of the evils arising from Chinese emigration.

HOUSE.

Mr. Dawes, of Mass., introduced a bill to reduce the rate of letter postage to two cents.

By Mr. Platt, of N. Y.—Fixing the salaries of the Postmasters of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Baltimore, and San Francisco. It fixes the compensation of the Postmasters named at the following rates, viz: At New York, $10,000; Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, and St. Louis, at $8,000 each; and Brooklyn, Baltimore, and Cincinnati, $7,000; provided that such salaries shall be paid from money received at the post offices from box rents, sales of postage stamps, and other sources in excess of the expenditures allowed and made thereat for rent, clerk hire, fuel, lights, furniture, stationery, printing, and the necessary incidentals.

By Mr. Woodford, of N. Y.—To regulate the hours of service in the departments at Washington, and to reduce the number of clerks.

By Mr. Smith, of N. C.—To repeal the internal revenue taxes on whisky and tobacco.

By Mr. Stone, of Mo.—For the construction of the Fort St. Philip canal. Also for the free circulation of weekly newspapers.

Mr. Cox, of N. Y., presented the memorial of Wm. Baddle and 4,102 citizens of New York for belligerent rights to Cuba.

Mr. Butler, of Mass., made a personal explanation in the House in reply to attacks made upon him by the press.

The House in committee of the whole on the Fortification bill took the following action: The items of 20,000 each for Forts Foote and Washington on the Potomac were stricken out, and the items for Forts Moultrie, Sumter, and Pulaski were retained. The appropriations for Fort McHenry, Md., and Fort Jefferson, Fla., were refused. The Committee then rose and reported the bill to the House, and it was passed.

Mr. Lowe, of Kan., from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill extending to the 1st of January, 1875, the time within which settlers on the Cherokee strip in Kansas, may make proof of settlement and payment, deferred payments to bear five per cent. interest. Passed.

The committee reported the Army Appropriation bill, and the House proceeded to vote on the amendments. The first vote was on the amendment offered by Mr. Young, of Georgia, extending the time for the presentation of claims to Nov. 1, 1875. The amendment was agreed to—Yeas, 131; nays, 104. All the other amendments were agreed to in bulk, and the bill was passed.

A bill for ascertaining the losses sustained by citizens of southern Oregon and northern California by reason of the Indian depredations in 1872 and 1873 provoked quite an excited discussion. Mr. Shanks (Rep., Ind.) defended the memory of Capt. Jack and his Modocs, and said it was a fact that when Gen. Canby was holding his conference with Capt. Jack the military lines were being closed around the Modocs. Mr. Nesmith (Dem., Oregon) and Mr. Luttrell (Dem., Cal.) defended the frontiersmen and the denunciators of the Indians. The bill itself was opposed by Mr. G. F. Hoar, (of Mass.,) as establishing the dangerous precedent that the Government is responsible for the reimbursement of citizens damaged by war. The same ground was taken by Mr. Garfield, (of Ohio,) who argued that these losses resulted either from private murderers or from public enemies, and that in neither event could citizens look to the Government for restitution. If this bill were passed it would open the sluices of the Treasury to claims from Ohio and Indiana arising out of the Morgan raids, and from Pennsylvania arising out of Lee's invasion, and there would not be a cent left in the Treasury. The principle of the bill was defended by Mr. Averill, of Minn., who had reported it from the Committee on Claims, Mr. Lowe, (of Kansas,) and others. At length, on motion of Mr. Garfield, the enacting clause was stricken out in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 79 to 63. Then the committee rose and reported that action to the House, and it was concurred in—Yeas, 105; nays, 85. So the bill was defeated.

Telegraphy.

The annual report of the Western Union Telegraph Company for the year ending June 30th, 1873, which was published during the early part of the late panic, attracted less attention than it would otherwise have received, less than its importance demanded. Although this company is a private corporation, managed and controlled by a few large stockholders solely as a money-making affair, yet there are few matters entrusted to the General Government of greater general interest. There is necessarily entrusted to it the most important correspondence, both [illegible] and [illegible] cial. A large banking business is transacted by its bureau for the transfer of money.

Prices in all the principal marts of the country for all articles of merchandise are regulated by the daily reports from its commercial bureau. In connection with the Associated Press, it collects, collates, and furnishes to the daily papers all over the country their telegraphic dispatches, the most important news they publish, the first and often the only part of the paper read. It has become the educator of the people, and its influence is daily extending, until it has become essential to the success of many departments of business. It has over 150,000 miles of wire stretching along every railway and reaching every important place. Its annual receipts are nearly $10,000,000, a larger amount than the Post-office Department received ten years ago. A corporation wielding such immense power is not a private company, but one in which every citizen has a direct and personal interest.

The average rate of messages has been reduced in six years from $1.10 to 61 cents and the business has been doubled. This great reduction in rates has been followed by a slight increase in the net income of the company. The average rate is still much higher than in any other country, and so high as to prevent the use of the telegraph by any except the rich and those compelled to use it. The report says that heretofore the competition from rival lines has been the most potent cause in operation for compelling the company to reduce its rates; but that it is now relieved from all fear from this service, as it has recently purchased nearly all the opposition lines, and at the present rates "it is impossible for any competing company to realize profits, and all are believed to be operating at a loss, and the time is not distant, therefore, when the company will be without a substantial competitor."

From this frank and public statement it appears that a change will now be made in its policy, and that the public cannot expect further reduction in rates.

Abroad the telegraph is connected with the postoffice, and the people use it freely as they do the mails. We do not believe, however, that our Government should interfere in private matters, nor that the power of the Executive should be enlarged; but the duty of transmitting correspondence was devolved upon Congress by the founders of our Republic, and, as it has wisely undertaken this business, and performed it to the satisfaction of the people, there is every reason why it should now adopt this, the latest, improvement for its rapid transmission. It is often said that corporations can perform any business cheaper than the Government. Admitting the general truth of this proposition, it yet does not apply to the telegraph, for the agencies now employed by the Postoffice Department for receiving and delivering letters would be used for the telegraphic letter. The present clerks could perform all the office business, thus greatly reducing the expenses, if the Postmaster General was authorized to contract for the transmission of telegrams, as he now contracts for the transmission of the mails, at rates fixed by Congress.

A bill for the purpose of connecting the telegraph with the Post-office Department authorizing the Postmaster-General to contract for the transmission of telegrams, was reported by committees of the Senate and House of Representatives at the last Congress. This proposition, we presume, will come up for action the ensuing winter and we trust will become a law. The rates fixed by the bill are nearly 50 per cent. below present charges, while the length of the telegram is 80 per cent. greater. Night telegrams will be transmitted at a still greater reduction.

The charge of a telegraphic letter of 25 words sent by night 1,500 miles or less will be only 25 cents. Such low rates will make the telegraph a public blessing, bring it within the reach of all, and enable the press to establish new and independent news associations. We shall refer again to this subject.—*The Independent.*

State Assayer Bartlett, of Maine, asserts that several factories are in operation in the commonwealth producing cheap sugar and sirup from sawdust and other substances. The sugars and sirups are corrected by sulphuric acid, lime, and other ingredients.

Nil Desperandum.

A real *healthy* man or woman, is a rarity; and what wonder? when we realize that it is the custom to overload the stomach, and then produce chronic disease by the use of spirituous liquors, "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restoratives," etc. Having first produced disease by indiscretion, the victim wonders why "nothing does him good." Just so; and the reason is that they all, or nearly all, find a basis in alcohol—or POISON. To all thus discouraged, we can conscientiously say, "make one more trial," Discard spirituous medicines, and give NATURE a chance, aiding her in the struggle by using one of her own pure and unadulterated herb remedies, in the shape of VINEGAR BITTERS. The discoverer, DR. J. WALKER, of California, is no pretender, but an honorable practicing physician, and his discovery is the result of years of labor and study. The wonderful cures effected by them of Dispepsia, Fevers, Rheumatism, and many other terrible diseases, are almost incredible.—*Com*

Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs in Russia.

These instruments are making their excellence known to the sovereigns of Europe as well as those of America. London alone has had nearly one thousand of them since the beginning of last year, and the London *Choir* mentions it as significant that one of the best portraits of the Russian Princess, whose recent marriage to the Duke of Edinburgh was so magnificently celebrated, represents her as playing on one of these popular American organs. —*Com.*

Interesting to Invalid Ladies.

HARLEMVILLE, Columbia Co., N. Y., July 9, 1873.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D.:

Dear Sir—Your favor is just received. I intended to have written to you several weeks since concerning the improvement in my health, which is now very apparent. I have used one bottle of Favorite Prescription with the best results, although I will admit I was somewhat discouraged after its use (for a short time only). I took it under very disadvantageous circumstances—having the supervision of the house and during the season of "house cleaning" I was obliged, through the incompetency of help, to do more than I ought, and, of course, suffered dreadfully, lifted when I ought not to have raised my hand, and did all I could to bring "order out of chaos,"—but upon laying aside all cares and continuing the remedy I find after using less than one bottle to be so much benefitted that I have discontinued the use, with no return of the symptoms of which I wrote you. I have suffered terribly and what added to my distress was the consciousness of not procuring relief from ordinary sources; at times it seemed about impossible to stand so great was the distress. All of those severe neuralgic pains have disappeared; they [illegible] had at times I could hardly walk without some external pressure. They seem to have left me like magic, suddenly and have had no return; all other symptoms have been removed. The severe weakness and faintness have disappeared, and I can go up stairs with comparative ease now. I would have informed you ere this of my improvement, for I appreciated it, but I was fearful it was only transient benefit I was receiving, but I think sufficient time has elapsed to consider the beneficial results permanent. Accept my best wishes for your future success and your kindness in advising me. Yours truly,

MRS. M. NETTIE SNYDER.

HEARING RESTORED.—A great invention. Send stamp for particulars, to George J. Wood, Madison, Ind.—[Com.

Try WISTAR'S BALSAM for your cough.—[Com.

Believe in no Old Woman's recipe for a bad cough. Delay not an hour in using HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR. It is infallible.—[Com.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute. —[Com.

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment is, without doubt, the safest, surest, and best remedy that has ever been invented for internal and external use. It is applicable to a great variety of complaints, and is equally beneficial for man or beast.—[Com.

"How fortunes are made in Wall st.," is the title of a new book, explaining how any person can make money in stock speculations by investing from $10 to $100. Mailed free to any address by L. W. HAMILTON & Co., Bankers, 48 Broad street, New York.—*Com.*

We have seen it stated in various papers throughout the country, that Agents for the sale of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* were authorized to refund the money to any person who should use them and not be satisfied with the result. We doubted this at first, but the proprietors authorize us to say that it is true. —[Com.

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE stands unrivaled and alone. Its merits have been so universally acknowledged that it would be a supererogation to descant on them any further—nothing can beat it.—*Com.*

Perry Davis' Pain-Killer has been before the public over thirty years, and has a wider and better reputation than any other proprietary medicine of the present day. At this period there are but few unacquainted with the merits of the Pain-Killer; but while some extol it as a liniment, they know but little of its power in easing pain when taken internally, while others use it internally with great success, but who are equally ignorant of its healing virtues when applied externally. We therefore wish to say to all that it is equally successful used internally or externally, and it stands to-day unrivaled by all the great catalogue of Family Medicines. It is sufficient evidence of its virtues as a standard medicine, to know that it is now used in all parts of the world, and that its sale is constantly increasing. No curative agent has had a more wide-spread sale or given such universal satisfaction. It is a purely vegetable compound, and perfectly safe, even in unskilled hands.—[Com.

FLAGG'S INSTANT RELIEF has stood twenty years' test. Is warranted to give *immediate relief* to all Rheumatic, Neuralgic, Head, Ear and Back aches, or money refunded.—*Com.*

HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT.

HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT.

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To all persons suffering from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps in the limbs or stomach, Bilious Colic, Pain in the back, bowels or side, we would say THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT is of all others the remedy you want for internal and external use. It has cured the above complaints in thousands of cases. There is no mistake about it. Try it. Sold by all Druggists.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.	
Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks	.13½@ .13¾
First quality	.11½@ .12
Second quality	.10¾@ .11¼
Ordinary thin Cattle	.08½@ .10½
Inferior or lowest grade	.07½@ .09
Milch Cows	40.00 @80.00
Hogs—Live	.05½@ .05¾
Dressed	.06¾@ .07¼
Sheep	.04¾@ .07½
Cotton—Middling	.16¼@ .16½
Flour—Extra Western	6.60 @ 6.90
State Extra	6.60 @ 7.00
Wheat—Red Western	1.57 @ 1.60
No. 2 Spring	1.53 @ 1.56
Rye	1.03 @ 1.08
Barley—Malt	1.75 @ 2.10
Oats—Mixed Western	.77 @ .86
Corn—Mixed Western	.83 @ .87
Hay, per ton	21.00 @25.00
Straw, per ton	15.00 @16.00
Hops	'73 35@40—'72 .8 @ .15
Pork—Mess	15.75 @16.00
Lard	.08½@ .09¾
Petroleum—Crude	.7½@7¾ Refined 15
Butter—State	.34 @ .44
Ohio, Fine	.36 @ .38
" Yellow	.26 @ .33
Western ordinary	.26 @ .30
Pennsylvania fine	.36 @ .40
Cheese—State Factory	.10 @ .14
" Skimmed	.04 @ .13½
Ohio	.11 @ .13
Eggs—State	.31 @ .33
BUFFALO.	
Beef Cattle	4.62 @ 5.85
Sheep	4.87 @ 6.37½
Hogs—Live	5.00 @ 5.90
Flour	7.25 @ 8.25
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	1.45 @ 1.50
Corn	.73 @ .76
Oats	.45 @ .55
Rye	1.00 @ 1.06
Barley	1.55 @ 1.60
Lard	.09¾@ .10
ALBANY.	
Wheat	1.65 @ 1.85
Rye—State	.96 @ 1.00
Corn—Mixed	.86 @ .90
Barley—State	1.70 @ 1.92
Oats—State	.58 @ .60
PHILADELPHIA.	
Flour	7.50 @ 8.00
Wheat—Western Red	1.56 @ 1.68
Corn—Yellow	.81 @ .85
Mixed	.76 @ .78
Petroleum—Crude	.12 Refined .14½
Clover Seed	7.00 @10.00
Timothy	3.00 @ 3.50
BALTIMORE.	
Cotton—Low Middling	.15 @ .15½
Flour—Extra	8.50 @ 9.00
Wheat	1.55 @ 1.80
Corn	.80 @ .83
Oats	.60 @ .66

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$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

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VINEGAR BITTERS

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

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Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

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